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TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION. In SENATE, Monday, Dec 5, 1836.

The Senate being assembled at 12 o'clock, and the list being called, the following Senators appeared in their seats :-

called, the following Senators appeared in their seats:

Messrs Hubbard and Page, from New Hampshire; Davis, from Massachusetts: Prentiss and Swift, from Vermont; Knight and Robbins, from Rhode Island; Tomlinson, and Niles. from Connecticut; S. Wright, from New York; Wall and Southard, from New Jersey; McKean and Buchanan, from Pennsylvania; Bayard, from Delaware; Kent, from Maryland; Rives, from Virginia; King, from Georgia; Walker, from Mississippi; King, and Moore, from Alabama; White and Grundy, from Tennessee; Clay and Crittenden, from Kentucky; Ewing and Morris, from Ohio; Hendricks and Tipton, from Indiana; Robinson and Ewing, from Illinois, and Linn and Benton, from Missonri.

plied with the usual newspapers.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Wai-

the high state of prosperity which our beloved country attained; with no causes at home or abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for continuing

the sincere, constant and earnest desire of the people, to maintain peace, and to establish cordial relations

The experience of other nations admonished us to hasten with all foreign powers. Our gratitude is due to the Su-preme Euler of the Universe, and I invite you to unite with me in offering to Him fervent supplications, that his providen-tial care may ever be extended to those who follow us, enabling them to avoid the dangers and the horrors of war, consistently with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honor of our country. But, although the present state of our foreign affairs, standing, without important change, as they did when you separated in July last, is flattering in the exdid when you separated in July 1984, is littleting in the ex-treme, I regret to say, that many questions of an interesting character at issue with other powers, are yet un-djusted. A-mongst the most prominent of these is that of the Northeastern Boundary. With an undiminished confidence in the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty's Government to adjust that

desire of his Britannic Majesty's Government to adjust that question, I am not yet in possession of the precise grounds upon which it proposes a satisfactory adjustment.

With France our diplomatic relations have been resumed, and under circumstances, which attest the disposition of both Governments to preserve a mutually beneficial intercourse, and foster those amicable feelings which are so strongly required, by the true interests of the two countries. With Proand foster those amicable feelings which are whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of quired, by the true interests of the two countries. With Rusquired, by the true interests of the two countries. With Rusquired, by the true interests of the two countries. With Rusquired, by the true interests of the two countries. Whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of the two countries. Whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of the two countries. Whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of the two countries. Whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of the true objects of the two countries. Should a surplus be permitted to accumulate, beyond the sia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark, the best our Government.

Should a surplus be permitted to accumulate, beyond the true objects of the two countries. quired, by the true interests of the two cou understanding exists, and our commercial intercourse, is gradually expanding itself with them. It is encouraged in all these countries, except Naples, by their mutually advantage-

these countries, except Naples, by the relative of the countries, except Naples, by the relative of the countries of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be int., but provisions for the payment of them has been unfor tunately delayed by frequent political changes in that king-

The blessings of peace have not been secured by Spain. Our connections with that country are on the best footing, with the exception of the burden still imposed upon our com-

The claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the bombardment of Antwe p have been presented to the Governments of Holland and Belgium, and will be pressed in due

season, to settlement. With Brazil and all our neighbors of this continent, we continne to maintain relations of amity and concord, extending our commerce with them as far as the resources of the people and the policy of the governments will permit. The just and long standing claims of our citizens upon some of them, are yet sources of dissatisfaction and complaint. No danger is apprehended however, that they will not be peaceably, although tardily, acknowledged and paid by all, unless the irritating effect of her struggle with Texas should unfortunately make our immediate neighbor, Mexico, an exception.

It is already known to you, by the correspondence between the two Governments, communicated at your last session, that our conduct in relation to the struggle is regulated by the same principles that governed us in the dispute between Spain and Mexico herself, and, I trust, that it will be found, on the and Mexico herself, and, I trust, that it will be found, on the most severe scrutiny, that our acts have strictly corresponded with our professions. That the inhabitants of the United States should feel strong preposession for the one party is not surprising. But this circumstance should, of itself, teach us great caution, lest it lead us into the great error of suffering public policy to be regulated by partiality or prejudice; and there are considerations connected, with the possible result of there are considerations connected with the possible result of this contest between the two parties, of so much delicacy and importance to the United States, that our character requires that we should neither anticipate events, nor attempt to control them. The known desire of the Texinns to become a part of our system, although its gratification depends upon the reconour system, although its gratification depends upon the reconcilement of various and conflicting interests, necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself, is calculated to expose our conduct to misconstruction in the eyes of the world—There are already those who, indifferent to principle themselves, and prone to suspect the want of it in others, charge us with ambitious designs and insidious policy. You will perwith ambitious designs and insidious policy. You will per-ceive, by the accompanying documents, that the extraord nary mission from Mexico has been terminated, on the sole grounds that the obligations of this Government to itself and to Mexico, under treaty stipulations, have compelled me to trust a discre-tionary authority to a high officer of our army, to advance in ticnary authority to a high officer of our army, to advance to territory claimed as a part of Texas, if necessary to protect our own or the neighboring frontier from Indian depredation. In the opinion of the Mexical functionary who has just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American sol diese entering, with the most amicable avowed purposes, upon ground from which the followers of his Government have been the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldies entering, with the most amicable avowed purposes, upon from which the followers of his Government have been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of serious effort on its part being made to re establish its domin. The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as in the sundry banks. The banks proceeded to make folds, upon this surplus, and hus converted it into banking capitals and in this manner it has tended to multiply bank charters, and in this mann

he was apprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for

the advance of our troops by the commanding General had been seriously doubted by me; and that there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States—their comto suppose that the troops of the United States—their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had been marched to Nacodoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn in consequence of the impressive warnings their commanding officer had received from the Department of War. It is hoped and believed that his Government will take a more dispassionate and just view of this subject, and not be disposed to construe a measure of justifiable precaution, made necessary by its known inability, in execution of the stipulations of our treaty, to act upon the frontier, into an encroachment upon its rights, or a stain upon its honor.

In the mean time, the ancient complaints of injustice, made

In the mean time, the accient complaints of injustice, made on behalf of our citizens, are disregarded, and new causes of dissatisfaction have arisen, some of them of a character re-

Mr Benton presented the credentials of Messrs Sevier and Fulton, elected Senators from Arkansas, and they accordingly took the oaths and their seats.

On motion of Mr Benton, the Senate proceeded to ascertain the classes to which the Senators from Arkansas should be assigned, and the Secretary having deposited two numbers in a ballot box, the Senators chose therefrom, when Mr Sevier drew No 1, and Mr Fulion drew No 3

On motion of Mr Grundy, a message was sent to the House, and a committee was appointed to wait on the President, to inform him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Senate of the expenditures of the Contingent Fund—was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Linn, it was ordered that the Senate he supplied with the usual newspapers.

The Vice President laid before the Senate he supplied with the usual newspapers.

The result of the confidential inquiries made into the condition and prospects of the newly declared Texian Government, will be communicated to you in the course of the

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Waiter Lowrie, resigning his office as Secretary of the Senate

On motion of Mr Benton, who made a few observations, in which he expressed his respect for the late incumbent and his regret at his resignation; the principal clerk, Mr Machen, (in the absence of the chief clerk who is sick,) was appointed temporarily to fill the office, until a successor to Mr Lowrie should be appointed. Mr Machen was then sworn.

On motion of Mr Wall the Senate proceeded to the election of a Committee of Accounts, and the chair being requested to name the Committee, iMessrs McKean, Tomlinson and Hendricks were appointed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives

A message was received from the House of Representatives

Chief of the Ottoman Empire.

name the Committee, Messrs McKean, Tomlinson and Hendricks were appointed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr Franklin, announcing that a quorum of that body had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the House of Representatives was called to order at 12 o'clock precisely, by their Speaker, James K. Polk.

The roll being called, 183 members appeared and answered to their names. The member elect from the State of Ar kansas, Mr Yell, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The usual messages were exchanged with the State of Ar kansas, Mr Well, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The usual messages were exchanged with the State of Ar kon motion of Mr Dutee J. Pearce, a committee was appointed on the part of the House to wait on the resident and inform him that the two Houses had forred a quorum, and were ready to receive from him any communication.

Mr E. Whittlesy moved that the stinding Committees of the House, be now appointed. Mr Boon objected to this course as unusual. It had not, he said, been customary to announce the Committees during the first week of the session, and many members were now absent.

Mr Whittlesey noped, he said, that the House had come to gether at this session, with a determination to dispatch the the public business, and that the first week would not be lost as heretofore.

Mr Boon moved the postponement of the consideration of the future receipts should not be sufficient to meet the consideration of the future appropriations, there may be seen a necessity to use a portion of the funds deposited with the good will which is gradually growing up in our intercourse with the dominions of the Cottoman Empire.

Information has been received in time to be be laid the tenty with the Binprove of the Chrom the State, that a trenty with the Emperor of Morocco has just been negotiated, which, I hope, will be rece

the public business, and that the first week would not be lost as heretofore.

Mr Boon moved the postponement of the consideration of the motion till Thursday.

Mr Mercer suggested that the absence of a member ought not to be considered as a disqualification for appointment on a Committee.

The Chair—That must be considered the rule until otherwise ordered by the House.

Mr Mercer then moved the postponment of the consideration of the subject till to-norrow, and that, hereafter, the absence of a member shall not be considered as a disqualification for appointment on a Committee.

Mr Mercer then moved the postponment of the consideration of the subject till to-norrow, and that, hereafter, the absence of a member shall not be considered as a disqualification for appointment on a Committee.

Mr Essage in the subject was postponed till to-merrow.

On motion of Mr Wardwell, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-merrow.

On motion of Mr Mann,
The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec 6.

Pellow Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives—

Addressing to you the last annual message I shall ever present to to the Congress of the United States, it is a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the high state of prosperity which our beloved country has attained; with no causes at home or abroad to lessen the adoption of any measure recognising the principles on

the adoption of any measure recognising the principles on which the suggestion has been made.

Considering the intimate connection of the subject with

proofs of the capacity of our free institutions to produce all the fruits of good government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our national pride.

I cannot avoid congratulating you and my country, particularly, on the success of the efforts made during my administration, by the Executive and Legislature, in conformity with the sincere, constant, and express desire of the prophe

the extinguishment of the public debt. But it will be in vain that we have congratulated each other upon the disappearance of this evil, if we do not guard against the equally great one of promoting the unnecessary accumulation of public revenue. No political maxim is better established than that which tells us that an improvident expenditure of money is the parent of prefigacy, and that no people can hope to per-petuate their liberties who long acquiesce in a policy which axes them for objects not necessary to the legitimate and real wants of their Government. Flattering as is the condition of our country at the present period, because of its un-exampled advance in all the steps of social and political improvement, it cannot be disguised that there is a lurking dan-ger already apparent in the neglect of this warning truth, and

ger already apparent in the neglect of this warning truth, and that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be employed in devising some more appropriate remedy than now exists, to avert it.

Under our present revenue system, there is every probability that there will continue to be a scriptus beyond the wants of the Government; and it has become our duty to decide whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of

appropriations, it must be retained in the Treasury, as it now is, or distributed among the people of the States.

To retain it in the Treasury, unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would carcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the Government to accumulate immense amounts of trea beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such asure would doubtless be employed, at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted am-

To collect it merely for distribution among the States, would seem to be highly impolitic, if not as dangerous as the proposition to retain it in the Treasury. The shortest reflection must satisfy every one that to require the people to pay taxes to the Government merely that they may be paid back again, is sporting with the substantial interests of the country, and no system which produces such a result can be expected to receive the public countenance. Nothing could be gained by it, even if each individual who contributed a portion of the tax it, even if each individual who contributed a portion of the tax could receive back promptly the same portion. But it is apparent that no system of the kind can ever be enforced, which will not absorb a considerable portion of the money, to be distributed in salaries and commissions to the agents employed in the process, and in the various losses and depreciations which arise from other causes; and the practical effect of such an attempt must ever be to burden the people with taxes, not for purposes beneficial to them, but to swell the profits of deposite banks, and support a band of useless public officers.

A distribution to the people is impracticable and unjust in

ite banks, and support a band of useless public officers.

A distribution to the people is impracticable and unjust in other respects. It would be taking one man's property and giving it to another. Such would be the unavoidable result of a rule of equality (and none other is spoken of, or would be likely to be adopted) masmuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our citizens to the public revenue can be ascertained. We know that they contribute unequality, and a rule therefore that would distribute to them equally, would be liable to all the objections bute to them equally, would be liable to all the objections which apply to the principle of an equal division of property.

To make the General Government the instrument of carrying this odious principle into effect, would be at once to destroy the means of its usefulness, and change the character designed for it by the fewerest first and change the character designed.

ed for it by the framers of the constitution. But the more extended and injurious consequences likely to result from a policy which would collect a surplus revenue for the purpose of distributing it, may be forcibly illustrated by an examination of the effects already produced by the present deposit act. This act, although certainly designed to secure the safe keeping of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from many of the objections which apply to this principle of distribution. The Government had without necessity, received from the people a large surplus, which instead of being employed as haretofore, and returned to them by means of the public expenditure, was deposited with sundry banks. The banks proceeded to make loans upon this sprules and thus converted it into banking capitals.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1836.

leges of electors of President and Vice President. The elect of a distribution upon that ratio is shown by the annexed table marked A.

By an examination of that table, it will be perceived that in the distribution of a surplus of \$30.000,000, upon that basis, there is a great departure from the principle which regards representation as the true measure of taxation: and it will be found that the tendency of that departure will be to increase whatever inequalities have been supposed to attend the operation of our federal system in respect to its bearings upon the different interests of the Union. In making the basis of representation the basis of taxation, the framers of the constitution intended to equalize the burdens which are necessary to support the Government, and the adoption of that raio, while it accomplished this object, was also the means of adjusting other great topics arising out of the conflicting views respecting the political equality of the various members of the confederacy. Whatever, therefore, disturbs the liberal spirit of the compromises which established a rule of taxation so just and equitable, and which experience has proved to be so well adapted to the genius and habits of our people, should be received with the greatest cantion and distrust.

A bare inspection, in the annexed table, of the differences produced by the ratio used in the deposite act, compared with the results of a distribution according to the ratio of direct taxation, for example the State of Delaware, in the collection of \$30,000 000 of revenue would pay into the Treasury \$183,716; and in a distribution of \$30,000 000 she will receive back from the Government, according to the ratio of the deposit bill, the sum of \$306,122; and similar results would follow the comparison between the small and the large States throughout the Union; thus realizing to the small States an advantage which would be doubtless as unacceptable to them as a motive for incorporating

A system liable to such objections can never be supposed to have been sanctioused by the framers of the constitution, when they conferred en Congress the taxing power: and I feel persuaded that a mature examination of the subject will satisfy every one that there are insurmountable difficulties in the operation of any plan, which can be devised for collecting revenue for the purpose of discibuting it. Congress is only authorized to levy taxes to pay the debts and provide for the company defence and general wallers of the United States." A system liable to such objections can never

commen defence and general welfare of the United States."

There is no such provision as would authorize Congress to collect together the property of the country, under the name of revenue for the purpose of dividing it equally or unequally among the States or the people. Indeed, it is not probable that such an idea ever occurred to the States when they adopted the constitution. But however this may be the only dopted the constitution. But, however this may be, the one safe rule for us in interpreting the powers granted to the Fe eral Government, is to regard the absence of express authori ty to touch a subject so important and delicate as this, is as

equivalent to a prohibition.

Even if our powers were less doubtful in this respect, as

Even if our powers were less doubtful in this respect, as the constitution now stands, there are considerations afforded by recent experience, which would seem to make it our duty to avoid a resort to such a system.

All will admit that the simplicity and economy of the State Governments, mainly depend on the fact that money has to be supplied to support these by the same men, or their agents, who vote it away in appropriations. Hence, when there are extravagant and wasteful appropriations, there must be a corresponding increase of taxes; and the people, becoming awakresponding increase of taxes; and the people, becoming awakened, will necessarily scrutinize the character of measures which thus increase their burdens. By the watchful eye of se fintetest, the agents of the people in the State Government are repressed, and kent within the limits of a just economy. But if the necessity of levying the taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations, and thrown upon a distant and less responsible set of public agents; who have power to approach the people by an indirect and stealthy taxation; there is reason to fear that prodigality will soon supercede those characteristics which have thus far made us look with so much racteristics which have thus far made us look with so mach pride and confidence to the State Governments, as the main stay of our Union and liberties. The State Legisla ures, instead of studying to restrict their State expenditures to the smallest possible sum, will claim credit for their profusion, and harrass the General Government for increased supplies. Practically, there would soon be but one taxing supplies. Practically, there would soon be but one taxing power, and that vested in a body of men for removed from the people, in which the farming and mechanic interests would scarcely be represented. The States would gradually lose their purity as well as their independence; they would not dare to murmur at the proceedings of the General Government lest they should lose their supplies; all would be merged in practical consolidation, cemented by wide-spread corruption ild only be eradicated by one of those bloody lutions which occasionally overthrow the despotic systems o

In all the other aspects in which I have been able to look at the effect of such a principle of distribution upon the best interests of the country, I can see nothing to compensate for the disadvantages to which I have adverted. If we consider the protective duties, which I have adverted. If we consider the protective duties, which are, in a great degree, the source of the surplus revenue, beneficial to one section of the Union, and prejudicial to another, there is no corrective for the evil n such a plan of distribution. On the contrary, there is rea that all the complaints which have sprung from son to fear that all the complaints which have spring from this cause would be aggravated. Every one must be sensible that a distribution of the surplus must beget a disposition to cherish the means which create it; and any system, therefore, into which it enters, must have a powerful tendency to interest the control of crease, rather than diminish the tariff. If it were even admitted that the advantages of such a system could be made equal to all the sections of the Union, the reasons already so urgently calling for a reduction of the revenue, would, neverble that an intelligent and virtuous community can consent to raise a surplus for the mere purpose of dividing it, diminished as it must inevitably he by the expenses of the various

machinery necessary to the process.

The safest and simplest mode of obviating all the difficulties which have been mentioned, is to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the Government, and let the people keep the believe of the process in their coun hands, to be used to the b-lance of the property in their own hands, to be used for their own profit. Each State will then support its own Govtheir own profit. Each State will then support its own Government, and contribute its due share towards the support of the General Government. There would be no surplus to cramp and lessen the resources of individual wealth and enterprise, and the banks would be left to their ordinary means. Whatever agitations and fluctuations might arise from our unfortunate upper system, they pover could be a tributed in the fortunate paper system, they never could be attributed, justly or unjustly, to the action of the Federal Government. There would be some guaranty that the spirit of wild peculation, which seeks to convert the surplus revenue into banking capital, would be effectually checked, and that the scenes of demoralization, which are now so prevalent through the land,

Government has transferred its possession to incorporated banks, whose interest and effort it is to make large profits out change in my views upon this interesting subject, it is neverable to show its injustice and bad policy. Severament has transferred its possession to incorporated banks, whose interest and effort it is to make large profits out of its use. This process need only be stated to show it sin justice and bad policy.

And the same of servations apply to the influence which is produced by the steps necessary to collect, as well as to distribute such a revenue. About three fifths of all the duties on imposts are polid in the city of N. Y. but it is obvious that the means to pay those duties are drawn from every quater of the Union. Every citizen in every State, who purchases and consumes an article which has paid a duty at that port contributes to the accumulating mass. The surplus collected three must, therefore, be made up of moneys or property with drawn from other States. Thus the wealth and basiness of every region from which these surplus follows the transfer of the funds are concentrated and are hardly and basiness of every region from which these surplus follows the transfer of the funds which are first ting the re-transfer of the funds which are first ting the re-transfer of the funds which are first ting the re-transfer of the funds which are first ting the re-transfer of the funds which are first ting the re-transfer of the funds which are first ting the re-transfer which becomes necessary when the time arrives for the distribution of that surplus—there is a considerable period when the transfer of the funds which are first ting the re-transfer which becomes necessary when the time arrives for the distribution of that surplus—there is a considerable period when the transfer of the funds which are first ting the control, its tendence is the time that the surplus and it is nanifest that the time that the surplus and it is nanifest that the time that the surplus and it is nanifest that the time that the surplus and it is nanifest that the time that the surplus and it is nanifest that the time time, the condition of that surplus—there is a dorsolerable period when the time time time the time time time time time time gress, either to the states or the people, is to be considered as among the prohibitions of the constitution. As already intimated, my views have undergone a change, so far as to be convinced that no alteration of the constitution in this respect is wise or expedient. The influence of an accumulating surplus upon the legislation of the General Government and the States, its effects upon the credit system of the country, producing dangerous extensions and ruinous contractions, fluctuations in the price of property, rash speculations, idleness, extravagance, and a deterioration of morals, have taught us the important lesson, that any transient mischief which may attend the reduction of our revenue to the wants of our Government, is to be borne in preference to an overflowing Treasury.

I beg leave to call your attention to another subject in-timately associated with the preceding one—the currency

It is apparent, from the whole context of the constitu-tion, as well as the history of the times which gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the convention to establish a currency consisting of the precious metals. These from their peculiar properties, which rendered them the standard of value in all other countries, were adopted in this, as well to establish its commercial standard in reference to foreign countries by a permanent rule, as to exclude the use of a mutable medium of exchange, such as of certain and similar results would follow the comparison between the small and the large States throughout the Union; thus realizing to the small States an advantage which would be doubtless as unacceptable to them as a motive for incorporating the principle in any system which would produce it, as it would be inconsistent with the rights and expectations of the Constitution which declares that "all duties, imposts, of the Constitution which declares that "all duties, imposts, to make the burdens of taxation fall equally upon the propiet in whatever State of the Union they may reside.

But what would be the value of such an uniform rule if the moneys raised by it could be immediately returned by a different one, which will give to the people of some States much more, and to those of others much less, than their fair proportion? Were the Federal Government to exempt, in express terms, the imports, products, and manufactures of some extent out of Government stocks. Although this proposition was refused by a direct vote of the convention, the object was afterwards in effect obtained, by its ingenious advocates, through a strained construction of the stock, and under circumstances which he operation of such a principle, it is ingenious advocates, through a strained construction of the country from all duties, while it imposed heavy ones on others, the injustice could not be greater. It would be easy to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large to show how, by the operation of such a principle, the large to show how, by the operation of such a principle is states towards the support of the Federal Government, but also to produce that the value of the stock, and under circumstances which exposed the motives of some of those who participated in the passage of the act to distrust.

The facts that the value of the statutes of some st agricultural commodities, recognised by the statutes of some states as a tender for debts, or the still more perni-

understood that such would be the case, and that some of the advocates of the measure were largely benefitted by it, belong to the history of the times, and are well calculated to diminish the respect which might otherwise have been due to the action of the Congress which created the insti-

Of the establishment of a national bank, it becomes the interest of its creditors, that gold should be superceded by the paper of the bank, as a general currency. A value was soon attached to the gold coins, which made their exportation to foreign countries, as a mercantile commodity, more profitable than their retention and use at home as money. It followed, as a matter of course, if not designed by those who established the bank, that the bank became, i effect, a subsitute for the mint of the United States.

Such was the origin of a national bank currency, and such the beginning of those difficulties which now appear in the excessive issues of the banks incorporated by the

various States. Although it may not be possible, by any legislative means within our power, to change at once the system which has thus been introduced, and has received the acquiescence of all portions of the country, it is certainly our duty to do all that is consistent with our constitutional obligations in preventing the mischiels which are threatened by extension. That the efforts of the fathers of our Govern. ment to guard against it by a constitutional provision were founded on an intimate knowledge of the subject, has been frequently attested by the bitter experience of the country. The same causes which led them to refuse their sanction to a power authorizing the establishment of incorporations for banking purposes, now exist in a much stronger degree to urge us to exert the utmost vigitance in calling into action the means necessary to correct the evils resulting from the unfortunate exercise of the power and it is to be hoped that the opportunity for effecting this great good, will be improved before the country witnesses new scenes

of embarrassment and distress. Variableness must ever be the characteristic of a currency, of which the precious metals are not the chief ingredient, or which can be expanded or contracted without regard to the principles that regulate the value of hose metals as a standard in the general trade of the world. With us bank issues constitute such a currency, and must ever do so until they are made dependent on those just proportions of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, which experience has proved to be necessary, not only in this, but in all other commercial countries Where those proportions are not infused into the circulation, and do not control it, it is manifest that prices must vary according to the tide of bank issues, and the value and stability of property must stand exposed to all the uncertainty which attends the administration of institutions that are constantly liable to the temptation of an interest distinct from that of the community in which they are established.

The progress of an expansion, or rather a depreciation of the currency, by excessive bank issues, is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it ap pears to make money abound, they are at first inclined o consider a blessing. It is not so with the speculator, by whom this operation is better understood, and is made contribute to his advantage. It is not until the prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages, that the wages rise, and gradually reach a justly proportioned rate to that of the products of their labor.

When thus by the depreciation in consequence of the quantity of paper in circulation, wages as well as prices become exorbitant, it is soon found that the whole effect of the adulteration is a tariff on our home industry for the benefit of the countries where gold and silver circulate, Without desiring to conceal that the experience and ob- and maintain uniformity and moderation in prices. It is

then perceived that the enhancement of the price of land and labor produces a corresponding increase in the price of products, until these products do not sustain a competition with similar ones in other countries; and thus both manufactured and agricultural productions cease to bear exportation from the country of the sparious currency. because they cannot be sold for cost. This is the process by which specie is banished by the paper of the Banks Their vaults are soon exhausted to pay for foreign commodities; the next step is stoppage of specie payment; a total degradation of paper as a currency; unusual depression in prices; the ruin of debtors, and the accumulation of property in the hands of creditors and cautious capital-

It was in view of these evils, together with the danger ous power wielded by the Bank of the United States, and its repugnance to our institutions, that I was induced to exert the power conferred upon me by the American peole, to prevent the continuance of that institution. But, although various dangers to our republican institutions have been obviated by the failure of that bank to extort from the Government a renewal of its charter, it is obvichange in public opinion, towards restoring to the country the sound currency provided for in the constitution. In the acts of several of the States prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and the auxiliary enactments of Congress at the last session forbidding their reception or payment on public account, the true policy of the country has been advanced, and a larger portion of the precious metals infused in our circulating medium, These measures will probably be followed up, in due time, by the enactment of State laws banishing from circulation bank notes of still higher denominations, and the object may be materially promoted by further acts of Congress, forbidding the employment, as fiscal agents, of such banks as continue to nsue notes of low denominations, and throw impediments n the way of the circulation of gold and silver.

The effects of an extension of bank credits and over issues of bank paper, have been strikingly illustrated in the sales of the public lands. From the returns made by the various Registers and Receivers in the early part of last summer, it was perceived that the receipts arising from the sales of the public lands were increasing to an upprecedented amount. In effect, however, these receipts amounted to nothing more than credits in bank. The banks lent out their notes to speculators; they were paid to the Receivers, and immediately returned to the banks, to be lent out again and again, being mere instruments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public land, and poy the Government by a credit on the books of the banks. These credits on the books of some of the western banks, usually called deposites, were already greatly beyond-their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly increasing. Indeed each speculation furnished means for another; for no sooner had one individual or company paid in the notes, than they were immediately lent to another for a like purpose, and the banks were extend. ing their business and their issues so largely, as to alarm considerate men, and render it doubtful whether these bank credits, if permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of of the least value to the Government. The spirit of expansion and speculation was not confined to the deposite banks, but pervaded the whole multitude of banks th oughout the Union, and was giving rise to new institutions to aggravate the evil.

The safety of the public funds, and the interest of the people generally, required that these operations should be checked; and it became the duty of every branch of the General and State Governments to adopt all legitimate and proper means to produce that salutary effect. Under this view of my duty, I directed the issuing of the order which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring payment for the public lands sold to be made in a sold to be made in specie, with the exception until the 15th of the present month, in fauor of actual settlers. This measure has produced many salutary consequences. It checked thee areer of the western Banks, and gave them addition al strength in anticipation of the pressure which has since pervaded our Eastern as well as the European commercial cities. By preventing the extension of the credit system, it measurably cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its progress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to save the new States from a non-resident proprietorship, one of the greatest obscacles The facts that the value of the stock was greatly ennced by the creation of the bank, that it was well
derstood that such would be the case, and that some of prices, instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at double or treble prices. And it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into the currency of the country, and place it on a firmer foundation. It is confidently believed that the country will find in the motives which induced that order, and the happy consequences which will have ensued, much to commend, and nothing to condemn.

It remains for Congress, if they approve the policy which dictated this order, to follow it up in its various bearings. Much good, in my judgment, would be produced by prohibiting sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, at a reasonable reduction of price, and to limit the quantity which shall be sold to them. Although it is believed the General Government never ought to receive any thing but the constitutional currency in exchange for the public lands, that point would be of less import ance if the lands were sold for immediate settlement and cultivation. Indeed there is scarcely a mischief arising out of our present land system including the accumulating surplus of revenue, which would not be remedied at once a restriction on land sales to actual settlers; and it promises other advantages to the country in general, and to the new States in particular, which cannot fail to receive the most profound consideration of Congress.

Experience continues to realize the expectations entertained as to the capacity of the State Banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the Government, at the time of the removal of the -deposites. It was alleged by the advocates of the Bank of the United States, that the State banks, whatever might be the regulations of the Treasury Department, could not make the transfers required by the Government, or negotiate the domestic exhange of the country. It is now well ascertained that the real domestic exchanges performed, through discounts, by the United States Bank and its twenty-five branches. were at least one third less than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of time; and if a comparison be instituted between the amounts of service rendered by these institutions, on the broader basis which has been used by the advocates of the United States Bank in estimating what they consider the domestic exchanges transacted by it, the result will be still more favorable to the deposite banks.

The whole amount of public money transferred by the Bank of the United States in 1832, was \$16,000,000. The amount transferred and actually paid by the deposite banks in the year ending the first of October last, was \$39,319,899; the amount transferred and paid between that period and the 6th of November, was \$5,399,000, and the amount of transfer warrants outstanding on tha day was \$14,450,000; making an aggregate of \$59,168, These enormous sums of money first mentioned have been transferred with the greatest promptitude and regularity, and the rate; at which exchanges have been negociated previously to the passage of the deposite act, were generally below those charged by the Bank of the United States. Independently of these services, which are far

and its twenty-five branches, a number of the deposite banks have, with a commendable seal to aid in the improvement of the currency, imported from abroad, at their own expense, large sums of the precious metals for coinage and circulation.

In the same manner have nearly all the predictions urned out in respect to the effect of the removal of the deposites-a step unquestionably necessary to prevent the evils which it was foreseen the bank itself would endeavor to create, in a final struggle to procure a renewal of its charter. It may be thus, too, in some degree, with the further steps which may be taken to prevent the excessive

greater than those readered by the United States Bank

will now detain the Federal and State authorities from the firm and vigorous performance of their duties to themselves and to the people in this respect. In reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government, your particular attention is invited to those articles which

issue of other bank paper, but it is to be hoped that nothing

constitute necessaries of life. The duty on salt was laid [Concluded on the Fourth Page]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1836.

13-Upon our First and Fourth Pages will be found the last Annual Message of the President Jackson to Congress. It is characterised by the same frank, bold scyle, which has distinguished all his official papers, and will be attentively read by the whole American people. We shall call the particular attention of the public to some of the wise and important suggestions it contains, in a day or

BANKS.

Were it as convenient to print as it is to write, I would reply more particularly to "A Merchant," than I now propose to do. He partly mistakes me. I do not deny-I never intended to deny-that to call a bank literally "a monopoly" is not critically correct. It is by a very common figure that it is so called by the people, and therefore I particularly used the expression, "and the popular meaning of the word." My meaning would have been more plain, had not an oversight of the printer transformed "legalized monopolizers" (as I wrote it) into "legalized monopolies," where I added to the above expression, the words, "or, perhaps, more correctly, legalized monopolizers." I should have been more critically accurate, had I written, monopolists.

This writer has now distinctly avowed his object, which enables me better to understand his meaning. He says, "When a large number of voters believe that all monopolies ought to be annulled, and then take up the notion that banks are monopolies, they come to an honest conclusion, that all banks ought to be annulled." It appears to me, that he himself is here misled by words, and substitutes them for things. If he could convince every such voter, that a bank cannot, with grammatical precision, be called a monopoly, I apprehend that he would not be any nearer to the attainment of his object. It is not the word monopoly to which the people are opposed; it is to the idea which they have in their minds when they use the word. They are, as I understand it, opposed to all monopolies or exclusive privileges, granted to individuals or associations, whether separately, or connected with other objects and pursuits. Now, the banks have certain exclusive privileges granted to them, connected with the ordinary husiness of banking. Some of these privileges are exclusively enjoyed by banks, and some are possessed in common with other corporations. If I understand the question correctly, the desire of "a large number of voters" is, that all these exclusive privileges shall be taken from the banks, and, I presume, from all other corporate bodies;that is, that their acts of incorporation shall be repealed, and that they, or the individual associates, shall be placed on a perfect footing with other individual citizens. They care not, whether you call banks "monopolies," or only say, they "enjoy monopolies," or are "clothed with monopolies." Let us take away the monopolies (say they) -these exclusive privileges-and then they may go on, like other citizens, with their remaining powers, or not, just as they please. They say, "Let the monopolies be annulled, and the banks will probably annul themselves;" which would, undoubtedly, be the case, if we may judge from a few examples, which have already tested the experiment. The legislature repealed the charter of the Brighton bank and of some others,-that is, annulled their monopolies or exclusive privileges; and the effect was, to annul the banks with them. There is no inducement to exist without them. Wealthy capitalists will not hold stock in a bank or an association of individuals, most of whom are, perhaps, men of small property, when these capitalists are responsible for all the debts of the association, and can expect, with all this risk, only an interest of five or six per cent. a year. It would be unwise to expect such a thing of them. I will only add here, that this writer's project of "passing a general law, which shall open free trade in banking," cannot produce the effect he imagines. It would only, I believe, amount to taking off the restriction against making and issuing notes as currency. This is not of any essential importance, the advantages arising from it being by no means equal to the present disadvantage, of paying the State one per cent. a year on the capital. I take it for granted, that this writer does not contemplate a law, permitting any one or any number to set up a bank, issue notes as currency, and then not to be individually responsible for the payment of the debts of the bank. He would not, I presume, have all the present exclusive privileges made common privileges.

To return again for a moment, to criticism. This writer has much to say upon my "definition of banking," as he calls it, -the right of circulating its bills. I did not mean this as a definition of banking, but only as its "principal peculiarity"; that is, the principal grant not contained in other acts of incorporation, and, therefore, that essential power, which distinguishes our banks from other corporations. This is not permitted to the people; and if it be so important, that other banking privileges are not desired without it, it may be said, that "the power to pursue the business of banking is prohibited to citizens;" that is, not expressly in words, but in effect. This power is a very important constituent part of banking, as the business is pursued and understood here and in Europe. If, therefore, one of the principal powers be taken away, it may correctly be said, "the power to pursue that business is prohibited." Banking would be incomplete without it, and therefore would not be fully pursued. This brings me to his definitions.

He says, that "banking is the business of loaning money upon notes," &c. Now this is not only not a true and complete definition of banking, but the business of loaning is no essential part of banking. Johnson and other lexicographers define it, (or rather the verb to bank, from which it is derived) "to lay up money in a bank"; and bank is defined, "a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank." It is perfectly evident, that an office of deposite is the essential idea connected with the terms bank and banking. The mere "loaning money" is a common business; there is nothing peculiar or limited in the pursuit. It is done by brokers, by capitalists, and other individuals-by various associations and institutions. But to receive deposites and to issue notes as currency, are almost exclusively confined to banks.

Again: He says the definition of monopoly is the "exclusive legal power to pursue a trade." Johnson defines monopoly, monopolist, monopolize, "the exclusive privilege of selling any thing." The principle, the essential idea is, that of vending, -not that of buying me chan ise, or loaning money, or issuing bills, or receiving deposites. I think, also, that, strictly monopoly must be limited to one individual or one association, and not applied to hundreds of separate banks. Mere verbal criticism is a very simple thing.

The Harpers are always doing clever things. They have published Smith's Thucydides, in two volumes, and several other good books which we shall immortalise by a not ce in the Post one of those days.

Look out for Blitz .- This is his last night, and no one knows what shines he may cut up.

Poems-By Oliver W. Holmes .- We have a crow to ! pluck with Mr Holmes, all in good nature, however. His volume begins with " Poetry, a Metrical Essay," which tionable. But neither sound Philosophy nor good rhythm created against the prisoners, by the statements contained in JACOB STEARNS, goes down to posterity, will go like the "Doom of Dever. This being the case, we think they have a strong claim on the ghoil," on the score of its author's name; not that the press for protection, as far as it can be rendered consistently wo productions are to be mentioned in a breath.

We do further find fault with Mr Holmes, that in the more pieces which have stirred our blood or convulsed us they add to their refinement. This is a sickly delicacy.

If the soul of good-natured humor, combined with a serious lyric fire, never surpassed in any age, and a reputation founded on a popularity never sought, but instantly found, give a man a claim on the public, we trust that Messrs. Otis, Broaders & Co., his publishers, will soon be called on for a second edition of this work.

Louisiana .- The whigs pretend that they should have -but even this consolation is denied them. The New Orleans Bee of Tuesday week contains the official proclamation of the election of the Van Buren Electors for the State of Louisiana. The votes are-

For Van Buren, 3383 Majority, 270

Two parishes, Natchitoches and Claiborne, made no returns. Natchitoches is reported at 265 majority for White, and Claiborne 90 for Van Buren, which would

The President's Health .- The Globe of Tuesday

" The health of the President has gradually improved, but he is still extremely feeble, and unable to meet company. He gives his attention, a few hours every day, to communications laid before him by his cabinet; but he is absoutely interdicted by his physician (Dr Hunt) from receivmight be attended with instant suffocation."

Judge Lawless, of Missouri, lately commenced a suit editors of the Missouri Republican, on account of an article which appeared in that paper in March last. The the Circuit. After a long trial and the hearing of elaborate arguments, the jury returned a verdict for the defend-

Mr Sleigh, the itinerant lecturer with whom some respectable individuals associated while he was here, is being pretty essentially used up by Mr Bacheler of New York. His prosecution of Thomas Clark at Philadelphia, for selling Bachelor's pamphlet, entitled "Veil Removed." has resulted in a verdict against Clark, who was fined one cent by the Court. The pamphlet referred to was couched in the severest language, impeaching Sleigh's honesty as a man, his sincerity as a preacher, etc., and giving in detail the particulars of his infamous career.

The Bangor Advertiser, and Peoples' Press, have been united, and will hereafter be issued under the name of the retire from his editorial labors-he is a forcible and agreeble writer and an honor to the corps.

Another Valedictory .- Jno. C. Kemble, Esq. editor and proprietor of the Troy, N. Y. Budget, has sold his interest in that Journal to Charles Hooper, Esq. Mr Kemto devote his attection to another vocation. The Budget has been a very able and influential journal, while under Mr K's control, and his successor will find it no easy task to sustain its present high character.

Yet Another .- Geo. T. Davis has retired from the Franklin Mercury, printed at Greenfield, Mass., and is succeeded by Mr C. J. J. Ingersoll.

We owe an apology to our correspondent who writes in reply to "A Merchant," for having delayed the City Council last evening, but the session passed off withpublication of his communication for so long a time. The out a lisp being uttered in relation to the question. nanuscript has been mislaid, and we have but just found

Intelligence has been received at Charleston, S. C. confirming the truth of the rumor that an action had taken and sunk on her passage to Mobile, between the Arkanplace between the Seminoles and Gov. Call's army, and that the savages were defeated.

A serious fire occurred at Petersburgh, Va. on the 29th ult., by which property to the value of \$75,000 was destroyed. Miss Cooper took a benefit at the theatre there

A friend in Wallingford, Vt., writes that the democrats are going ahead there about right. There are some right Thomas B. Curtis, down clever fellows in Wallingford.

Mr Rand of Boston attempted to deliver an anti-slavery ecture at New Haven, on Monday evening last, but the people there would'nt listen to him, so he gave it up.

Damon and Pythias went off with great eclat, at the Lion last evening. For the first time this season, the great tragic force of the company was combined in harmo-

Mr Barry has been obliged to postpone his benefit, advertised for to-night, in consequence of severe indisposi-

How to hasten the flowering of Plants .- Fill the flower pot about half full of quick lime, covering over this a good mould, and the flowers may be obtained in a very short time and at all seasons. The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down whenever it rises by

Fire at Lower Stillwater .- A fire broke out in a store owned by Abner Bailey and occupied by Fillebrown and Wilbur about seven o'clock, Friday evening, which assumed the store and dwelling house owned by Francis

Theatrical Luxury .- In the theatre at Columbus, Ohio, the seats in the boxes are backed and cushioned, and the private boxes have all the elegancies and convenences of the drawing room.

Operatives in request .- Two hundred stone cutters, fifty masons, and two hundred laborers are wanted in Richmand, Virginia, to aid in building a bridge across the

Joseph Ste son, E-q , has been appointed Post Master in Kingston, in place of Rufus B. Bradford, resigned.

MUNICIPAL COURT.-It was not our intention to have adverted again to the serious accusation brought against Robert Patrick and John Barclay, now laying in jail for a supposed atwe do not like. True it is well written; the arrangement by His Honor Judge THACHER yesterday, on a motion for reis good, the reflections are just, and the metre is unexcepare to the taste of the public or our own. "Poetry" if it some of the city papers, concerning the whole transaction.

After the primary examination, at which no testimony for the collection his friends have persuaded him to make, he has bail in the heavy sum of \$5000, each. This bail of course, omitted many of his pieces, which is rank treason to the though not too high considering the then complexion of the literary reputation of his country. Not a line of his should case, it was not supposed that they could procure, and they be lost. What has become of his picture illustrations, were committed for trial; but when the Grand Jury came to inhis "Annoyer," Romance, Runaway Ballads, and fifty quire into the facts, Thompson, the party principally interested, was not to be found, though under 'recognizance to appear as a with laughter? Out upon your modesty, or rather your with laughter? Out upon your modesty, or rather your its action on the charge till next Wednesday, to give time to procure the attendance of Thompson. The necessary effect your friends, who are all ready to swear that you are of this was to extend the period of detention imposed on the second to no poet of this hemisphere. We have another prisoners, by the terms of the bail; but in the meantime John charge to make against you. You have made alterations C. PARE, Esq., their energetic counsel, collected a series of which take from the strength of your verses as much as facts so much in favor of the prisoners, that if formally presented to the competent authority, would justly authorise the reduction of the amount of bail to such a sum as the friends of the prisoners would be willing to give. He therefore yesterday made a motion for such reduction.

S. D. Parker, Esq., County Attorney, whose official duty it was to object, if the interest of the commonwealth required it, did not make any objection; but remarked that it might quite as likely turn out, that the prisoners had acted with great kindness towards Thompson, as that they had committed an outrageous crime. He, however, supposed that it was necessary carried this State had all the parishes made legal returns tor Mr Park to procure affidavits upon which he expected to obtain a reduction, and Mr Park assented at ence to this sug-

> Judge Thacher declined taking any jurisdiction of the case, and remarked, that "if what he had seen in the papers were correct, the case ought to go before the Supreme Court." Mr Parker replied, that "newspaper statements were never the evidence by which a Court should be governed, and least of

all in this case." From this conversation, it is clear, that Mr Parker inclines to the innocence of the accused * while it is equally evident, that the learned Judge has got the "bloody murder" version of the affair pretty well settled in his mind-even to the extent of

have left the Van Buren ticket a majority of 95 at the declining to hear legal evidence that it is probably incorrect. We believe, however, with due deference, that His Honor is wrong in point of practice. He is presumed to know nothing of the case legally, beyond the fact that the examining mag istrate below, on Monday, decided that there was reason to believe that a certain bailable offence had been committed. As such it was sent up to the Municipal Court, the first stage in whose operations is an ex-parte investigation by that branch of the Court styled the Grand Jury. It is for them alone to ing his friends, as the effort to converse threatens a return | change the character of the accusation. The Judge's action of the hæmorrhage, which in his present weak condition, is restricted to the simple point of increasing or diminishing the amount of bail, according as evidence either way may be

produced. If, after the decision of the competent, though infor \$10,000 damages against Charles and Paschall, the ferior tribunal, evidence be discovered tending to show, that a capital, instead of a bailable, offence has been committed, it is the duty of Judge Thacher, or Mr Parker, or any other person so believing, to go as an individual into the Police Court, article charged by Lawless as containing the libel, was a and enter a new complaint, which, charging a crime of a communication signed Witness, and charged the judge higher grade, will, by law, supersede the original one; or with neglect of duty, in holding and doing the basiness of the complainant may go directly before the Grand Jury, if it

Mr Park has determined, upon the suggestion of Judge Thacher, to bring the prisoners before the Supreme Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus. He will also produce affidavits that Thompson was unmanageably intoxicated on Saturday evening; that he got separated from Patrick and Basclay, and staggered into Brown & Morandi's tinware-shop, where he stumbled about among the pots and pans; and when put out, broke two panes of glass, for which the prisoners paid. It was even proposed to take Thompson to the watch-house, but Patrick and Barclay begged him off. One of the persons belonging to the shop tells us that Thompson at that time was not in a condition to be left to take care of himself, and that the prisoners would have been guilty of gross unkindness, if they had abandoned him, and to this effect our informant will testify or give his allidavit. Barciny's postition at the wheel on the draw, can only be explained, by supposing that he was holding on by one hand, while he was leaning over, and trying to reach Thompson Bangor Daily Post." We are sorry that Mr Frost is to with the other. It is not at all likely that Mr Kane, who admits that he was at the time apprehensive of danger, and agitated, re. members the conversation that passed with verbal accuracy, and yet a mistake of a single word might, and often does, materially change the purport of a remark, question, or answer.

Mr Kane, we are happy to declare, acted with most praise worthy intrepidity, and if the prisoners had possessed a hunble retires altogether from the profession, having resolved dredth part of his courage and presence of mind, they would not now be lying in jail, under the imputation of an atrocious crime. However free they may be of assassination, they were unquestionably guilty of timidity amounting to culpable cow-

> * All the officers of the Police Court, including the examin ing magistrate, also entertain the opinion indirectly intimated by the County Attorney.

Pure Water .- It was expected that a Report upon this vitally important subject would have been made in the

Judge Strange, (V. B.) has been elected Senator from North Carolina, by one majority.

The Cahawba, a new and beautiful boa, was snagged sas and White Rivers.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE. Samuel Dana, Wm. J. Loring, Charles Henshaw Henry Edwards. Thomas Gray, Ammi C. Lombard. George Bond Stephen Fairbanks. COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY. Isaac Livermore, Henry Rice. John K. Simpson,

G. M. THACHER, Sec'y. EAST BOSTON WHARF COMPANY .- Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the East Boston Wharf Company will be held at the office of their Treasurer, No. 1 Commercial wharf, ou the 16th inst., at 4 o'. clock, P. M.—to determine on the expediency of laying an assessment on the Stockholders; and to act on such other busine's as may come before them.
d9 epis8t SAMUEL S. LEWIS, Clerk.

R. H. A .- The regular monthly meeting of the Robin Hood Archers Association will be held at their room Hancock street, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested as business of im-portance will come before the meeting. Per order, 9 GEO. H. CHILD, Secretary.

NORTHERN DEBATING SOCIETY;—A public meeting of the Northern Debating Society will be holden on FRIDAY Evening next, Dect 9, 1836, at 7 o'clock, in the Vestry Room of Rev Mr Robbins' church.

Question for discussion—Ought the City of Boston ip its corporate capacity to take measures, forthwith, for supplying the inhabitants with pure water, and the same to be free to

Each member can introduce two friends to this meeting. ELEAZER F. PRATT, Sec'y.

EAST CAMBRIDGE LYCEUM.-The first of a course of ten lectures under the direction of this society, will be delivered at the Berean Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING

Dec. 8th, at 7 o'clock by Professor Webster.

Tickets may be obtained at the Union Hotel—and at the stores of Enos Reed, Rutus Shattuck and P. Underwood. Single Tickets for the course \$1,25-Tickets for a Gentle-nan and Lady. \$1.75-Tickets for a Gentleman and two Laies \$2. S. R. SLACK, Secretary.
Cambridge, Dec. 6th. 1836. 3tis* d7

SOCIETY FOR DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The Figh lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY Evening, at the Masonic Temple, at 76'clock, by Theophilus Parsons, E-q., and will be the concluding lecture of his course on the Progress and Prospects of Socie

The new Congregational meeting house in Hanson, will be dedicated to the worship of God on Wednesday next.

UCIFER MATCHES. -2 ca es, 50 groce each English Lucifer Matches, for sale very low by LEWIS & CO.118 State st.

CITY ELECTION-DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

JOHN W. JAMES, Esq.

FOR ALDERMEN,
M. BENAJAH BRIGHAM, JOSIAH DUNHAM. CHARLES HENSHAW, JACOB AMEE, and CHARLES EWER. S. G. SHIPLEY.

DEMOCRACY OF WARD 4.

At a large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Ward 4 collen at Concert Hell, on Thursday evening, 8th inst., the nated for Ward officers, viz:-For Warden-Asa Lewis.

For Clerk-Samuel D. Lane.
For Inspectors-Joshua Jacobs, Jr., A. J. Johnson, Alfred A. ane, John Pearce, Richard L. Smith.

School Committee - Luther Hamilton, Wm. Hague. Overseer of the Poor - Daniel E. Powers. Common Council—Joseph Holbrook, Benajah Brigham, Ze-ina L. Raymond, Joshua B. Flint.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Resolved, 1st. That, as the whig party have declined going nto the approaching City election, on municipal considera-ions, even of the most urgent kind, but appear determined to port a ticket exclusively political in its character,-it is the duty of the democrats, by all proper means, to counteract this attempt to establish a party administration, and endeavor to secure to themselves and their friends a just participation in the management of public affairs.

Tesolved, 2nd. That the possession of HALFA MILLION OF

DOLLARS, acquired without the employment of the owner's talen's or toil, and used without enterprise or munificence, does not constitute a claim to office and public confidence which will be allowed by truly republican citizens, and that it is wrong, both in pronciple and tendency, for any party to elect its candidates from persons thus favored by fortune, to the neglect and injury of other citizens, who have distinguish-

ed themselves by industry, liberality and public spirit.

Resolved, 3d. That as this property qualification is the only thing which has rendered Mr Samuel A. Eliot conspicuous, or at all distinguished among thousands of his fellow-citizens, we respectfully submit to independent persons, even of his own party, whether there are not a nong them many gen tlemen of more worthy pretensions to the Mayoralty, an whether the life of ease, inaction and self-indulgence, to which Mr Eliot's condition and taste have led him, has given him those practical and discreet habits of thoughtland action that acquaintance with the common business of life, and the particular pursuits of the various classes of this community which are necessary to an intelligent, impartial and satisfactory discharge of the duties of our Municipal Chief Magistrate. Resolved, 4th. That we find another and powerful objection to the election of Mr Eliot, in the fact, that he is a member of the FIFTY ASSOCIATES—a wealthy, grasping and odious real estate corporation—and interest that in the distribution of public improvements and privileges, the various possessions in which he is thus interested, will present temptations to partiality, for Mr Eliot, the MAYOR, while it is said, were sometimes too strong for Mr Eliet the ALDERMAN.

Resolved, 5th. That we doubt the ability and qualifications f Mr E. to take a leading and effective part in that great enterprise of the day, the introduction of PURE WATER-even if we were sure ef his devotion to it; and that, in regard to this, his professions, on the eve of the election, do not coun terballance the distrust inspired by his indifference and inac-tivity while an Alderman, when the subject was presented in

so able a manner, in the Report of Mr Baldwin. Resolved 6th. That as Democratic Republicans, we hold it to be the duty of government, in all its departments, to execute the known will of the people, and therefore that it is impertinent as well as impolitic for any party to nominate for office, either those who have slready disregarded the popular will, or those who are not known to respect and ready to obey it,-in this view we confidently recommend the Demo cratic list of Aldermen, to all those citizens who voted in the affirmative on the Water Question at the City meeting in Faneuil Hall, and pled e ourselves to support no one for a seat in the Common Council, who will ot exert himself with alacrity and perseverance, to give effect to the mea-

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Morning

Post, and Daily Advocate.

ZEBINA L. RAYMOND, Chairman.

SAMUEE D. LANE. Secretary.

DEMOCRACY OF WARD 9.

At a meeting of the Democratic voters of Ward 9, held at the Sun Tavern, on Tuesday Dec. 6th, 1836, Andrew H. Ward was called to the Chair, and Thomas Edwards, appointed Secretary. The following persons were nominated as candidates for Ward officers for the ensuing year :-

Warden-Benjamin Willis.

Clerk-Thomss Edwards.

Inspectors-Jeremiah D. Gove, Benj. Burchstead, Sewell Barker, Joseph Sargent, Ephraim L. Baker.

Overseer of the Poor-Ambrose Seaton.
School Committee-Dr. Martin Gray, and Francis S. Carreth.
Common Council - Edward Cruft, Jr. Joel Thayer, Henry Wil is, Geo. W. Wilkins. The following resolutions were then offered and adopted :-

the city with abundance of fresh and pure water—and that their total and gross neglect, and even contempt of the wishes and votes of their constituents in that behalf, deserve and receive the reprobation of all men, who value their rights, and hold their agents accountable for neglect of duty, as well as malfeazance

Resolved, That the maxim of Thomas Jefferson, referred to in served. a resolution adopted at a late Whig meeting of Ward 9, regarding the purity of elections, applies equally to the Inspector of elections, who makes use of his official station to furnish lists the most remote conception.

[] Beware of those consummately ignorant quacks, who instruction is pretend to cure diseases, the nature of which they have not the most remote conception. elections, who makes use of his official station to Turnish lists of delinquent voters to the rallying committee of his party, as to any officer acting under the government of the United States.

And to the end, that the espionage of tate practised upon the voters of this city and other parts of the Commonwealth, may be discountenanced and punished if persisted in, and the good citizens thereof protected in the enjoyment of one of their dearcitizens thereof protected in the enjoyment of one of their dearest privileges, the elective franchize by ballot, and of voting for
whom they prefer, without making known whom they vote for;
without which, the freedom of election is nugatory, and the undue influence of the officers presiding at elections, brought to

It has been ascertained that the thief was a mulatto man.

ten or printed on other than plain white paper at any election,
—and the same be offered to the citizens for their signatures. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Morning

Post and Daily Advocate. A. H. WARD, Chairman. THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.

IMPORTATIONS.

LONDON. Bark Highlander-14 cases 10 bales 18 stands 5 bbls 75 casks mdse. 1 box books, 10 cases brass wire, 4 do haberdashery, 21 casks cement. 8 do emery, 40 bundles hoop 25 do sheet iron, 203 bags (850 quarters) wheat, 250 mats AMSTERDAM. Suip Vancouver - 50 bales plantain bark, 16 cases sewing silk, 4 bales grass cloth; 11 casks 2 cases 50 kegs mdse, 75 cases cheese, 5400 lumps pipe clay, 170 pipes gin, 1 1 box bulbs 300 casks linseed oil, 60 baskets teazles, 100 bxs 50 wine, 895 sacks wheat. SYDNEY. Brig Bulah-178 chal coal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-Friday, Dec 9, 1836. FULL SEA, | Temp. in 1835,

H11 44w at 8, and 2, 21 31 H7 18M | H4 28M

SHIP-NEWS---BOSTON, 1836.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8. ARRIVED. Ship Vancouver, [Hallett, Amsterdam 16th Sept, Cowes 20th

Brig Bulah, Parsons, Sydney, 13 days. Left ship Pactolus Parsons, for New York, 10 or 12 days; sch Squanto, Rogers, for do 5 or 6. Brigs Wave, and Orestes, sailed for Boston 23d, and New Hampshire, and Syren, for New York 24th.

Brig Wiston Loving, Parking Wiston, NS.

Brig Victor, Jarvin, Baltimore.
Br sch Mary, Irwin, Liverpool, NS. via Provincetown.
Sch Francis, Small, Portland.

Success, Curtis, Bristol, Me.7 Sch Daniel, Gamage, Bristol, Me. Sch Morning Star. Richards, Bristol, Me. Sloop Boston Packet, Gunnison, Portsmouth.

The Telegraph reports below new ship Charleston, fin Ken nk; also ship Senator, tm Marblehead, at anchor near Long Signals for a bark (perhaps the Chalcedony, at Salem); 3 brigs and 3 schs.

Fr ship Hercules, Andrac, Marseilles; brigs Aldermau, Snow, Edenton, NC. sch Ho tou, Shepard, Havana; Br schs Abraham Thorn, Johnson, Digby; Lark, Card, Windsor; sch Cadmus Tue er, Mobile; Glide, Bassett, New York; Boston, Foster, Machias; Albron Robinson, Damariscotta; Otter, Blaney, Portsmouth; Lydia, Stewart, do; Almonak, Treat, Prospect; sloop Hector, Robbins Plymouth.

Trinidad for Boston. Left brigs Patriot, Henchman for Boston

Trinidad for Boston. Lett Brigest action, Hencaman for Boston; S days; Sarah Williams, Ellis, do 6.

Arr Belissarius, Jenkins, from Baltimore for Boston; Leroy, Milellan, 1905alk for B. Leroy, Milellan, 1905alk for B. Leroy, Richmond for Portland; Echo, M'Lellan, Norfolk for Boston; Reeside, Sherwood, New York for Boston; Sarah Miller, Nor.

Passed by sch Winslow, fm Baltimore for Kingston; Pres Jackson, Belfast for New York; Penobscot, Lubec for do; William, Thomastoe for do; Franklin, Camden, for do; Champion, Provincetown for Norfolk; Wm Douglass, fm Bangor for New York.

ew York.
7th—Arr Ligonia, fm Providence for Deer Isle.
In port 8th, noon—Belissarius, Leroy, Reeside, Sarah Miller.

[Essex (Salem) Register Office.] [Essex (Salem) Register Office.]
SALEM, Dec. 3—Arr. bark Chalcedony, Richards, fin Para, 6th ult. Left brigs Patriot, Upton, for Salem, 4 or 5 dys; Eagle, Dean. do. 2; sch. George, Winn, Lynn, do. only Am. vessels. At Maranham, about 1st Nov. bark Gentleman, Haskell, fm Salem, just arr; brig Wizzard, Williams, for Boston, about 4 or 5 days. r 5 days. Sailed.—Ship Eclipse, Wilkins, Sumatra; sch. Mexico, Ly-

EDGARTOWN, Dec 6-Arr bark Madeline. Stevens, from Trinidad for Boston; sch Cordelia, fm New York for Yar-

ons, New York.

The ship Champion, of Bath, from New Orleans for Havre, was lost on Key Sal, about 15th ult: captain crew and passengers have arrived at Matanzas. This is undoubtedly the vessel

entioned yesterday as belonging to Salem. The sch Nile, for New Orleans, was wrecked in Matagorda Bay about 14th ult-part cargo sacked. Sch Urchin, ashore same time, expected to be got off. Sch Mary Perry, from Bristol, RI. for Matanzas, went ashore

5 miles N. of New Inlet, NC. 11th ult-vessel lost, and crew and part cargo saved. Sch Wm & Sally, fm Camden for New York, with loss foremast, put into Gloucester 3d inst.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, about 14th ult, King Lear, for Bo-Arr at St John, NB, 22d nlt, Frances, Fields, Boston.

SPOKEN. Nov 20, lat 41 18, lon 69, brig Franklin, Hart, fm Portland for Havana.

Lat 34 10, lon 66, brig Hanford fm N Haven for Demerara.

Lat 29 20, lon 75, brig Harvest, Portland for New Orleans PORTLAND, Dec 6-Arr Medora, Pierce, Baltimore; Mary

New York.
Cld Brutus, Libby, Cuba; George, Knight, Matanzas; Dante, Stanwood, do: Albert Henry, Kelly, Guadaloupe; Scotland Merryman, New Orleans; Trojan, Buckman, do; Brilliant,, Salem and Boston.
FRANKFORT, Dec 3—Arr Emeline Boston.

THOMASTON, Nov 21-Sailed Triumph, and Vincent, for New Orleans. SACO. Dect - Arr Hudson, Agricola, Messenger, and Ann Greely, Boston; 3d, Congress, do.
5th-Arr Franklin, Baxter, Mobile; Echo, and Mercator, NEW BEDFORD, Nov 6-Sailed Frances, Briggs, Pacific

7th—Sailed Massachusetts, (new ship) Brown, for do.
NEW YORK, Dec 6—Old Eliza & Susan, Webber, Manilla
and Canton; Westchester, Ferris, Liverpool; Benj Woodside,
Norfolk and Falmouth, Jam; Opulence, St Marks. LPHIADELPHIA, Dec 6th-Arr Alfred Tyler, Carpenter,

BALTIMORE, Dec 5-Arr Avalancho, Johnson, Kingston, J. NORFOLK, Dec 2—Arr Rondout, New Yoek, for Monzovia; Amazon. Boston; 3d, Shetland, do. CHARLESTON. Dec 2—Arr King Philip, Sellew, Boston. 2d-Arr Darius, Bassett, Providence

SAVANNAH, Nov 30-Arr Exit, Charleston ; Dec 1, Madion, New York NEW ORLEANS, Nov 28—Arr Franklin, New York; Ophir, do; Damon, Tampa Bay.

APALCHICOLA, Nov 28—Arr Euphrates, Emerson, Bangor; Hudson, and Ursula, New York.

NOTICE.

Concert of Ancient Music will be performed by the Boston Billings and Holden Society, on SUNDAY EVE-NING, Dec. 11, 1836, at the Rev. Mr Dean's Church, in Bulfinch st. The Music is selected from Billings, Holden, and other eminent American and European Authors. Leader of the Orchestra-Mr Ostinelli.

Tickets may be obtained at the door on the evening of per-Tickets 25 cents - Concert to commence at 6 o'clock, pre-

N INSANE WOMAN, wandered from her friends A in Charlestown on Wednesday evening, 7th inst. She is about forty years of age, light complexion, sandy hair, inclined to curl, and rather below the middle stature—had on a dark dress and dark shawl—is not neat in her person, and would not manifest insanity in conversation with a stranger. Somewhat deformed, one shoulder being higher than the other Resolved, That it is the duty of men holding official stations, obey the express instructions of their constituents or resign of Maine, she has probably wandered in that direction, Any to obey the express instructions of their constituents or resign their offices.

Resolved, That the nearly unanimous vote of the citizens of Boston, in July last was in every respect a positive instruction to the City Authorities to take immediate measures, to supply the city with abundance of fresh and pure water—and that their citizens of friends, and shall be liberally rewarded.

3tis 49

THE TRUTH OUGHT TO PREVAIL.

R. A. ANDREW, No 8 North Square, will not attempt to impose upon the good sense of his fellow citizens, so much as to promise to cure the following disorders in eight and forty hours, viz: Gonorrhæs, Syphilis, &c.; but this much in office.

Resolved, That John W. James, Esq. shall have our united support, for the office of Mayor, well knowing that he will not be unmindful of the public voice, or regardless of the public good—and that we concur in the nomination of Josiah Dunham, Simon G. Shipley, Jacob Stearns, Charles Henshaw, Benajah Brigham. Charles Ewer, Jacob Amee and John W. Trull, for Aldermen.

Resolved. That the maxim of Thomas Lefferson, referred to in served.

due influence of the officers presiding at elections, brought to bear upon the voter for party purposes as effectually as if he were required to give his vote viva voce. Therefore—

Resolved, That the County Committee, be and they are here-by requested to prepare a memorial, to be presented to the next Legislature, praying for the passage of a law making it a penal offence, for Inspectors or Selectmen, to receive any ballot with the horse and wagon. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber, on application at the City Tavern, or at Providence.

DANIEL E CARPENTER. It has been ascertained that the thief was a mulatto man, d9

> ANTED.—By a respectable steady man, a situation as Clerk in a wholesale store or manufactory, or any situation where he can render himself useful to his employers. Respectable references can be given. Address W. B. T. at this office.

OST-Yesterday afternoon, between Craigie's Point and Murdock's Tavern, a Wallet containing \$16 in bills and some change, together with several notes of hand in favor of the subscriber, a suitable reward, will be paid the finder on application to the subscriber at Hall & Clark's Cellar, Boylston Market. DENNIS K. PAGE.

OR SALE, IN SOUTH BOSTON.-A Factory Building 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. Basement story, brick, being four stories high, well lighted, built in a most faithful manner, lathed and plastered throughout, and suitable for any manufacturing purposes.
Also, about 70,000 feet of Land which is enhancing in value every day, and affords one of the best opportunities for a safe

Large Worm Tub for distillery. Block Tin Worm weighing about 1000 lbs. 8 Horse power Steam Engine with two upright boilers. 100 feet wrought iron Shafting, with pullies, bands, &c. 150 feet 10 inch Steve Pipe, suitable for factories or other

arge buildings
Also, the following manufactured goods.
23 ps Black Mole Skin. | 6 packs I 6 packs Drab Stay Bind 3 " Drab do de 150 " 4-4 and 3-4 Drilling

18 packs white stay binding. 400 gro Lasting Buttons. 30 "Mettle do. colored 42 " Cotton Duck, white, black, brown & drab. 50 " Buckles assorted 100 " 4 4 and 3-4 colored cot-18 doz. Bag Fastenings 13 "Travelling Frames.

23 " Goats Hair Camlet 11 " Imitation do. 110 66 Cap Sweat Patent Leather Boot Webbing 12 " Merino. 2 " Black Prunella. 7 " Tabby Velvet.

300 Small Brushes for Also, manufactured India Rubber goods, all which will be sold low to close the concern. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call. N. P. MANN, Agent, No. 8 State street.

Wanted fer six or twelve months for which a liberal price will be paid—secured by a mortgage of an estate worth double the amount-birect A. W. A. at this office,

Perfumery Fancy Soaps, &c.--for sale low, by LEWIS & CO. 118 State Street. CLAUPER SALTS.—150 barrels clarified Glauber Salts, suitable for shipping—for sale by WM. WARD & CO, corner of Milk and India streets. eopis2w n10

SAIL CLOTH-Of the Alexandrofsky fabric, bemp and flux, for sale by JOHN BROWN & CO, 19 Commercial

epistf HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 8-In port, bark Franklin, Gibbs, 17 SHEET LEAD & ZINC-Constantly for saie by HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 8-In port, bark Franklin, Gibbs, 17 SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

PIZARRO!-OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA. Mr Ingersoll.
Collingbourne,
J. Greene. Ataliba, Orozemt Elvira. Corn, Mrs Harrison.

Doors open at 6 o'clock-performance to commence pre-Prices Boxes 75 cents. Ptt 371 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

STEAMER BOSTON FOR SALE. The subscribers offer for sale the Steamboat BOSTON, 380 tons burthen, built at New York, her top of live oak, locust and cedar, coppered and copper fastened to the bends, has very full inventory; can accommodate 250 passengers, and is in complete order for running. Apply to

JOSHUA MAURAN,

MOSES B. IVES.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK,

NATHANIEL BISHOP,

Providence,

R. I. The subscribers offer for sale the

FOR NEW YORK-RAILROAD LINE. The large and splendid Steamboat PRESIDENT, Captain Bunker, PRESIDENT, Captain Bunker, will reave Providence SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Cars to meet the boat will leave

FOR NEW ORLEA'S-PACKET LINE. The superior fast sailing coppered fastened brig PAND RA, L. Drake master, is loading at India wharf, having half her freight on board, will sail on Saturday next, and take steam at the Balize. For freight, or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. is6sp d5

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Packet Line.

The fast sailing new coppered brig COLUMBUS,
Pierce, Master, is loading at India wharf, having part
of her freight engaged, will sail on Tuesday next, and take
steam at the Balize—for freight or passage apply to S. R.
ALLEN, 110 Milk Street.

With dispatch.

With dispatch.

The fast sailing coppered brig CAROLINE. Capt
Pratt, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail as
above. For remainder, or passagein cabin or steerage, having
good accommodations, apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long
wharf. FOR NEW ORLEANS-DESPATCH LINE.

Shippers a'e requested to send receipts with their goods.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DESPATCH LINE.

On Saturday.

The fast sailing copper fastened sch WARRIOR, Capt
Duele, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail as
above. For light freight or passage, apply to DANL. DE-

SHON, 6 Long whf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods. FOR CALAIS, MAINE.

The packet schooner POMFRET, Bray, master, is loading at T wharf, and will sail on Saturday next,

for freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk

FOR SALE.

The coppered bark Miranda, 190 tons. 3 years old—
Billow 183 tens—the brig Enterprise, 127 tons—the schooner Maria, 93 tons, 3 years old—the low deck schooner Isabella, 91 tons, 3 years old—for further particulars, inventory and terms of the above vessels, apply 19 DANIEL DESHON, 6 is

100 by the Postmaster General.

Proposals, under seal, addressed to the Post Master of Northampton, will be immediately received at the Post Office of Northampton. Mass. for carrying the Mail of the United States, on route No 294, from Boston to Northampton, six times a week, in coaches, 93 miles and back, commencing the 1st day of January next, and ending with the 30th day of June next, agreeably to the following schedule:—

Leave Boston every day (except Sunday) at A. M.

Arrive at Northampton next day by 1 A. M.

The fast sailing substantial brig BILLOW, 183 tons register, high deck, built of good materials, well fastened, carries a large cargo, sails and rigging in good order well found, and will be sold low, as she came from sea. Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The superior new copper fastened schr PALES-TINE, Capt J. Eustis, 162 tons register, in prime order for business. Apply to DANIEL DESHON, No 6 Long

The fast sailing substantial high deck brig ENTER-PRISE, 127 tons register, built of good materials, carries well, and will be sold very low, to close a concern.— Apply to Capt. Tufts on board, at Piper's wharf, or to DAN-IEL DESHON, 6 Long whf.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing low deck sch HIRAM, Capt Hanover, 113 tons register, carries a large cargo, and will be chartered on reasonable terms. Apply to DANIEL DE-

HOUSE ON LOUISBURG SQUARE.

For sale or to ren', a first rate new House, fronting on the aforesaid Square, built in the most faithful and workmanlike manner, and is now ready for occupation with the exception of grates, which remains for the election of the tenant. For information apply to A. COTTING, in Joy's Building, 81 Washington st, or to the subscriber, 55 Temple street.

JAMES S. SAVAGE.

MW&F6t*

A brick house situated on Mount Vernon street, con displaying basement and kitchen, two parlors with folding doors, eight chambers, with good waver, and every convenience for a genteel family. For terms and key apply to E. S. HOL DEN, Druggist, corner of Chesput and Charles sts.

Several rooms in the new brick building in William's Court, suitable for a Jeweller or Turner. Apply on the

EMOVAL.—The Office of the Eastern Railroad Com-bany and B. T. REED'S Counting Room is removed from No. 1 Commercial wharf, to No. 92 State street, corner of Merchants! Row enistin no epistm

For sale at Battery wharf, 6000 White Oak Treenails and Spokes, by WM. HAWES.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS
VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, calculated for the
A approaching sesson—Useful, Instructive and Assusing.
Recently imported from England. For sale at the Saloon and
London Importing Warehouse, No. 36 Cornhill, formerly
Market street.

DUCKSKIN SHIRTS & DRAWERS.—For sale at No 80 Washington st, by DARWIN CHAEFIN.

venient for ladies travelling or when riding on horse back—they are made in such a manner that they will always retain their curl—a few dozen of the above just received at E. D.V. P. E DYER'S, 106 Washington street. is6w

FEO GENTIEMEN.—Linen, Cotton, and Gingham B Shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assortment of Sik Shirts—fer sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, 80 Washington Street,

TREMONT THEATRE.

Mr BARRY'S BENEFIT Postponed, On account of his severe indisposition.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 9, Will be presented for the 2th time, a new Oriental historical brama, founded on MS play of George Coleman, the younger, re-written and adapted to the American stage by Samuel Woodworth, the author of the Old Oak Bucket, &c. entitled

THE MASSACRE!—Or the Malay's Revenge.
The Soltan of Menangeaboo Mr Gilbert Hield Amazilla Mrs Houpt

To conclude with the farce of UNCLE JOHN.

Prices—Boxes, \$1. Third Tier, 75 cents. Gallery, 25 cts
The Box Office will be open each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.
at which time places may be taken

A NDREWS'S BENEFIT,-Mr G. Andrews has that his Benefit wil take place on MONDAY Evening next.

Dec. 12, when will be performed for the last time, the splendid Asiatic Spectacle of the MASSACRE, or The Malay's Revenue.

In the course of the experience of the MASSACRE, when we would have the experience of the MASSACRE, or The Malay's Revenue. old Asiatic Spectacle of the MASSACKE, or The Mainy's Revenge. In the course of the evening, several new Yankee Songs and Stories, by Mr Andrews. To conclude with the favorite Melo Drama of LUKE THE LABORER.

The Bex Book is now open for the occasion.

Tue-day, Wednesday and Thursday. Signor BLITZ, at the Artists' Gallery, Summer st As Signor Blitz performance will close in this city positively on Friday Evening next, the 9th inst. he will at the suggestion of many respectable faun-9th inst. he will at the suggestion of many respectable families, give a Morning Performance for three days, at 12 o'clock, to conclude about halt past one, and give his usual Evening Performance at 7. He will each day give a great variety of new, amusing and laughable Feats and Experiments in the Magic Art, and perform the feat of Dancing Six Plates, in which he stands unrivalled.

Doors open at \(\frac{1}{2} \) past 11 and \(\frac{1}{2} \) past 6. Commence at 12 & 7. Tickets 50 cents—Children half price.

4p. d5

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
On or before the 20th inst.

The fast sailing coppered A 1 bark MIRANDA, G.
Or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, at Long whf, or to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long whf.

CARD.—Mrs Mott, the Female Physician, gratefully acknowledges the patronage which has been bestowed upon the Misses Hunt, her only students in America, during her late visit to Europe; and respectfully gives notice to the ladies of Boston and vicinity, that she has re-commenced her profession, and may be found at No. 1 Spring Street, corner of Leveret Street; Boston.

125 CARD .- Mrs Mott, the Female Physician, gratefully

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF FINE ARTS is now open at 63 Union st. in the Hall lately occupied by the Zoological institute, where it will remain through the season. Open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets to admit a gentle-man and lady, \$2-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1st, 1836. Hartford, will be immediately received at the Post Office of Hartford, Coan. for carrying the Mail of the United States, on route No 292, from Boston to Hartford daily, in 4 horse coaches, 96 miles and back, commencing the 1st day of January next, and ending with the 30th day of June next, agreeably to the following schedule:—

Leave Boston every day at

4 A. M.

enve boston every day at (with privilege of leaving as early as 10 P. M. if the mail is in and in readiness.)

Arrive at Hartford same day by

Leave Hart ord every day at
Arrive at Boston by
A change to be allowed during running of Steam

street.

Street.

A change to be allowed during running of Steam

Boars on the sound.

To supply Brighton, Natick, Framingham, Southboro', Wessonville, South Shrewsbury, Worcester, Clappville, Charlon, Sturbridge, Holland, Strafford Springs, Tolland, Vernon, Buckland Corner, and East Hartford.

The proposals will be opened by the Post Master of Hartford, on the 20th day of Becember, 1836, at 12 o'clock, noon, and decided immediately thereafter, subject to ratification by the Postmaster General.

—ALSO—

Arrive at Northampton next day by 1 A. M. Leave Northampton every day (except Sunday) at 11 P. M.

Arrive at Boston next day by 9 P. M.
To supply Cambridge, Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Wayland, Sudbury, Marlboro'. Northboro', Shrewsbury, Worcester, Leicester, Spencer, East Brookfield, Ware, Belchertown, Amherst, Hadley, and Holyoke Place.

—ALSO—

herst, Hadley, and Holyoke Place.

Proposals, under seal, addressed to the Post Master of Northampton, will be immediately received at the Post Office of Northampton, for carrying the Mail of the United States, on route No 294, from Northampton to Albany, six times a week, in coaches, 72 miles and back, commencing the first day of January next, and ending with the 30th day of June next, agreeably to the following schedule:—

Leave Northampton every day (except Sunday) at 3 A. M. Arrive at Albany same day by 7 P. M. Leave Albany every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. Arrive at Northampton same day by 10 P. M. To supply West Hampton, Chesterfield, Worthington, Perru, Hinsdale, Williamsburgh, Goshen, Cummington, Cummington West Village, and Windsor, three times a week;—and Dalton, Pittsfield, New Lebanon, Moffett's Store, Brainard's Bridge, Nassau, Schodack Centre, and Greenbush, six times a week, each way.

The proposals will be opened by the Post Masters of Northampton and Springfield, at the Post Office of Northampton, on the 20th day of December, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, and decided soon thereafter, subject to ratification by the Post Master General.

If the accented bidder on any of the aforesaid routes should -ALSO-

If the accepted bidder on any of the aforesaid routes should If the accepted bidder on any of the aforesald routes should not be one of the present contractors, he will not be required to take any of the stock on the route, and he will, at the next general letting, be entitled to all the advantages allowed by law to the old contractors on the route. He is to commence the service on the first day of January, without fail.

AMOS KENDALL

SCHOOL STREET RESTORATOR.

HARDING'S BUILDING—Formerly Ryan's Coffee Harding's Building—Formerly Ryan's Coffee and the public that he has taken the above establishment, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to meet a share of public patronage.

N. B. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers supplied at the shortestnotice. Oysters Stewed and Fried. Soups every day.

Several rooms in the new Brick building in William's Court, suitable for a Jeweller or Turner. Apply on the fit of the Court, suitable for a Jeweller or Turner. Apply on the fit of the Court, suitable for a Jeweller or Turner. Apply on the fit of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st. The well known house in Somerset street, in the center, which will contain store or the work of the city, within five minutes' walk of State st.

The unexpired lease of the YEOMAN HOUSE, together with the whole or part of the furniture therein,
which is nearly new.
The above House is situated at No. 24 Ann street, near
Merchants' Row, and within ten rods distance of the Faneuil
Hall Market. The House is commodious and convenient, and
increase reasir, baying been built only about two years, and in good repair; having been buil only about two years, and has its full share of custom.

The above offers a desirable opportunity to any person

wishing to engage in the business. For further particula apply to the present occupant. LEVI MOWER. istf Boston, Sept. 29, 1836

TO LET.

Two Tenements situated in Devonshire street, next to the Exchange Coffee House, fitted for business purposes and will be ready for occupancy in the course of next week Inquire of E. JACKSON Rathst. episti jeso

MOUNT WASHINGTON HOUSE.

FAMILIES and single Gentlemen desirous of securing board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain every accommodation at the Mount Washington House. Omnibusses run constantly, rendering access to the centre of the city very

IGNUMVITAE.—493 sticks Ligoumvitae landing from brig SPY, for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE No 21 Commercial whf.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

15th night of the BRONZE HORSE, THIS EVENING, Dec. 9, ill be presented the new Drama of THE BRONZE HORSE, Or the Spell of the Cloud King.
Mr Smith
Williamson

To conclude with the Drama called THE LIGHT-HOUSE FIEND,
Or-The Rock of Revenge.

The Light House Fiend, Williamson Lucy Clifton, Mrs Smith Doors open at 6—performance commences at 1 past 6.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CHARLESTOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that having complied with the requirements of their act of incorporation, they are now ready to make lasurance upon buildings, merchandise, and other property, by application at their office, No. 40 Main

CH'S. THOMPSON, Pres.

WM. SAWYER, Secretary. Charlestown, September 26, 1836. HE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY do hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested

\$300.000.

that they continue to insure on Marinerisks, against the perils of the SEA—and on buildings and merchandise, against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

JOHN K. SIMPSON, President. JOHN STEVENS, Secretary

THE TREMONT INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that their Capital Stock is \$200 000.

all of which is invested according to Law; and that they continue to insure on Marine Risks, against the perils of the Sens—and on Buildings and Merchandize, against the hazard of Fire, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

d14 jstf J. BINNEY, President.

WILSON & WESTON,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW,
(Stillwater) Orono, Me.]
NATHANIEL WILSON, NATHANIEL WILLSON,
NATHAN WESTON,
Refer to Hon. Peleg Sprague,
Mess s. John D. Gardiner & Co. n9-epis8m

A MOS STEVENS, No. 5. South side of Fancuil Hall. PATENT BALANCES, STOVES, FUNNELS, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand. issm

THE OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to the Merchants' Bank Building.

GENTLEMEN'S
READY MADE WEARING APPAREL,
Constantly for sale by
J. & W. W. ROSS,
No. 7 Congress Street.

CARD TO THE LADIES .- DANIEL B. LEGG An grateful for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored at his Straw Bonnet Establishment, 62 Cambridge st, would most respectfully inform the Ladies of Boston and its vicinity, that he has for their better accommodation, opened a store at 318 Washington st, opposite the Lion Theatre, where may be found a general assortment of the most fash-

D. B. L. will make it his constant study and ambition, to keep Straws of the best quality and the newest patterns, and Bonnets of such shapes and finish, as he is sure will give gen-eral satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. Wanted, a young Lady to attend the above store—one that is acquainted with lining bonnets, and has some knowledge of the Straw business, would be preferred. Inquire at 52

REWARD.—Stolen from the entry of the house of the subscriber, No I, Bowdoin Place, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock on Thursday Evening Dec. lat, a black Goat's hair Camblet Wrapper made as a surtout in the back, with square tabs—the collar, cuffs and facings of Sea-Otter Fur of the natural color—the body lined, throughout, with a yellowish brown Russia Fur. Also, a lady's dark colored figured Merino Cloak, lined with grey Squirrel skins, and cellar of same kind of fur. Also, a gentleman's Surtout, Olive color, the sleeves lined with light Olive colored silk, and the fore part lined with black freize. All the above garments were New.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the their or the recovery of the articles.

JOHN HENSHAW. or the recovery of the articles. isep2w

RARE AND ELEGANT GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, &c.

W. MESSER, 208 Washington street, has just opened, and now offers for sale, at very low prices, a great variety (probably the largest ever opened at any one establishment in this city) of rare, delicate and rich Fancy Articles, suitable for Marriage, Birthday, Christmas and New Year's Gitts and Tokens of Friendship, &c. viz:
Superb inlaid Work Boxes and writing Desks combined.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing cases.
Pearl Inlaid Desks—Mouchoir, perfume and Bij ux Cases.
Elegant Card, Work and Parlour Baskets—Tea Caddies, "Ladies' Companien"—Work Pockets and Cotton Eoxes.
Rich Boxes for Books—Faucy Boxes.
Portfolios in great variety—Sets for Embroiderers.
Paris and London made Needle and Money Books.
Embroidered Berlin Cigar Cases—Bead Bags and purses.
Perfumed Toilet and Screw Cushions.
Poetical Album leaves, a new and insteful ornament for the centre table—Most of the fasionable games now in vogue with Plays and Games for children.
Pearl Winders and Folders—Napkia Rings.

with Plays and Games for children Pearl Winders and Folders—Napkin Rings. Berlin, Iron and Wooden Silk Reels—Wax Dolts-Motto

Seals.
Ceral Chains, Wax Beads and Spangles.
Superb Ornaments., viz; Bands for the Head, Combs, Gloves,
Ties, Bracelets, Boa Clasps, Corronets and Plaques.
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases—Vinegerets. Boqua Holders—Si ver Sets for Children. Shver and Gold Snuff Boxes—Emeries—Rattles—Seals.

Purse Clasps—Rings and Tassels.
The most extensive assortment of Card Cases in the city.
Paris and London Hair, Teeth and other Brushes. Fine Scissors and Knives—Razers, Tweezers, &c. Shell and Ivory Combs of all kinds—Porcelain Slates. Centre Table and Mantel Ornaments.

Bronze Relief and Gilt Thermometers. Card Racks and Receivers—Tulip Vases—Tea Bells. Watch, Cologne and Paper Stands.

Watch, Cologne and Paper Stands.

Pastlles and Burners
Elegant Pearl Watch and Jewel Stands.

Fine Extracts, or Perfumes, from Messrs Guerlain, Lubin & Prevost, of Paris, &c. 1mep d8

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Treasury Office, 12th me. (Dec.) 3d, 1336.

The Commissioners appointed by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed Oct. 30th, 1835, "to cause the Standard Weights and Measures of the Commonwealth to be carefully examined and their inaccuracies corrected, or shall supply the places of the imperfect weights and [Measures by new and accurate ones, as they shall deem expedient," &c. having complied with the duties of their appointment so far as to have procured a complete set of Troy Weights corresponding with those of the United States—The Treasurer hereby gives notice that the said Weights are placed in the hands of Edward Howard. Theatre Alley, who is deputized and qualifiward Howard, Theatre Alley, who is deputized and qualifi-ed as Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Commonwealth, and to whom Officers of Banks are directed to apply to have their Weights proved and sealed agreeably to the 47th Section of the 36th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.
HEZH. BARNARD Treasurer.

STOPPED,

STOPPED,

Green Flangel, containing about forty are entire piece of

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of hats, caps, gloves, furs, um brellas, &c. are reminded that the sale of H. Dodd & Co. stock takes place this day at 10 o'clock, at corner of State & Washington st—catalogues may be had at store—the sale will comngton st—catalogues has, of gloves.
mence with a valuable lot of gloves.
BAYLEY & HATCH, Auct'rs.

BY J. M. ALLEN.
Corner of Milk and Congress streets. STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

This Day, at 9\ o'clock, at office,
The stock of a dealer relinquishing the business, comprising a variety of articles, in good order, among them London add American prints and calicoes—pan, and striped ginghams—6.4 and 4 French and English merians and bombazetts—red white and green flannels—bed tickings—corderoys—checks—men's lambs wool bose—bik worsted and white cotton hosiery—linen and cotton thread—blk, claret, mixt and blue broad-cloths—flancy striped, drab, plaid and plain cassimeres—do do satinets—Irish linens—pilot cloths—camiets—silk, merino, worsted and rob roy shawls and hdkfs—lustrings and gro de nap silks—barcelona hdkfs &c. May be examined on the morning of sale.

FURNITURE.

This Day, at 10 o'clock,

At 234 Ann st, opposite head of Lewis' whf,

A let of household furniture, consisting of chairs—rocking do—bureau—card table—fire sets—crockery and glass ware—lot sea shells—looking glass—couch beds—bedsteads—bedding—kitcken furniture &c. -kitcken furniture &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

This Day, at 10½ o'clock, at office.

A valuable invoice of fine and jewellers' gold best English plated and gilt jewelry, comprising ear rings and bronches—bosom pins—keys—seals—fluger rings—elegant pearl and plated plaques and beit buckles &c.

Also, the balance of an invoice of German toys, paint boxes—lead pencils—crayons—steel pens on cards and in boxes—superfine cutlery—a few elegant Paris accordions.

—at 114 o'clock—

superfine cutlery—a few elegant Paris accordions.
—at 11½ o'clock—
About 1500 ps superfine cutlery &c. on cards.
At 12 o'clock.
—without reserve, to pay advances—
2 first rate four column ebony gilt dial—1 6 day Paris made clock, with glass shades—several valuable gold dial lever watches, some anchor escapements and full jewelled—1 ladies' gold watch, Berthand, Adams & Co—several ladies' gold watches, varions descriptions—gold 4 holes jewelled lepines—several do silver lepines—2 silver lever watches—a great variety of English, French and Swiss watches—fine gold neck chains &c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.
Tomorrow at 11½ o'clock at office,
At the Horse Mart bottom of Union st.
1 new blue lined C spring chaise, warranted, cost \$225.
1 new drab lined C spring chaise.
1 prime second hand drab lined chaise.
1 elegant brass mounted chaise harness.
8 new silver do do
1 good second hand hack.
24 prime large size buffaloe robes, in good order.
43 do half do do do

do 2 new English saddles. 10 new common saddles. Bridles—martingales &c. Bridles—martingales &C.

A first rate sorrel horse, warranted perfectly sound and kind in any harness, 6 years old, and will travel his mile inside 4 minutes with ease—sold for no fault, the owner being about leaving the city—may be seen at Wildes's stable, Elm atgentlemen may have the privilege of trying him any time previous to day of sele.

vious to day of saie.

A valuable gray horse 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, superior under the saddle and a fast traveller—cost the present owner \$250 last spring—sold for no fault—may be seen at Gibson's, Blossom st.

FURNITURE, STOVES &c.

To-morrow, at 9 o'clock, at office.

A variety of good furniture, consisting of dining and card tables—bureaus—windlass and other bedstends—feather beds—crockery and glass ware—looking glasses—bedding—carpets—time pieces—fancy and common chairs—settee—cradles &c.

—at 11 o'clock

2 elegant Paris made gilt dial ebony clocks.
—at 112 o'clock—

4 James' patent cooking sloves—several Alger stoves—Lane's patent and Franklin do—7 Dr Nott's stoves—grates—tunnel &c. FURNITURE, STOVES &c.

BY DANIEL HERSEY Office No 24 Exchange st.

This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
Will be sold a variety of house furniture, among which are
feather beds-bedsteads-tables-bureaus-carpets-fancy and
common chairs-looking glasses-hammocks-stoves-kitch-FURNITURE &c. en furniture &c.

APPLES.

This Day, at 11 o'clock,
Opposite 20 Brattle at,
Will be sold 87 bbls New York apples, in prime order—
among which are Long Island pearmanes—greenings—pippins
bell flowers—Jersey sweets and pilicans.

CLOTHING-WATCHES, &c. Tomorrow at 94 o'clock, at office, Will be sold a general assortment of new and second hand Particulars hereafter.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, ROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 14th day of December next, at 12 o'clock neon, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass the following quantity of White Oak Staves and White Oak Heading, required at afor said Navy Yard, viz:

10,000 W O Staves, 5 feet 5 in. long x 4 in. or more wide and

14 in. thick; 7,000 W O Staves, 4 ft. 3 in. long x 4 in. or more wide and 14 in. thick;

3,000 W O Staves, 3 ft. 3 in. long, not less than 4 in. wide, & not less than 1 inch thick;

3,000 W O Heading, 3 ft. 8 in long, not less than 6 in. wide, nor 14 in. thick;

3,000 W O Heading, 3 ft. 4 in. long, not less than 6 in. wide, nor 1 thick;

nor 11 in thick. 4,000 W O Heading, 2 It 8 in. long, nor less than 6 ir. wide, nor 14 in. thick.

Thick above Staves and Heading to be free from saparate to the staves and Heading to be free from saparate to the staves and Heading to be free from saparate to the staves and the staves are the staves and the staves are the st

DANIEL D. BRODHEAD, Navy Agent isept14thD

NEW LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

—No. 25 CORNHILL.—

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of JENKINS & COLBURN, for the purpose of executing Lithographic and Copperplate Printing of every description. They are ready to contract for Drawings on Stone in all their varieties, Maps, Plans, Commercial Blanks, Circular Letters, Portraits, Views of Buildings, &c.

They will also keep constanly on hand a supply of Lithographic and other Prints, on reasonable terms.

DANIEL S. JENKINS,

aug 24 eopisP-S

WALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOKS.
H. Heine, del Allemagne-Jouffroy, Cours de Droit H. Heine, del Allemagne-Jouffeoy, Cours de Droit Naturel-Lerminier, Histoire et Philosophie-Rayer. Maladies Pastlles and Burners
Elegant Pearl Watch and Jewel Stands.
Fine Extracts, or Perfumes, from Messrs Guerlain, Lubin & Prevost, of Paris, &c. 1mep d8

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
TREASURY OF: 1CE, 12th mo. (Dec.) 3d, 1336.

The Commissioners appointed by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed Oct. 30th, 1835, "to cause the Standard Weights and Measures of the Commonwealth to be carefully examined and their inaccuracies corrected, or shall supply the places of the imperfect weights and [Messures by new and accurate ones, as they shall deem expedient," &c. having complied with the duties of their appointment so far as to have procured a complete set of Troy Weights corresponding Unis del' Amerique—Mme, de Stael, Corinne—do. del' Allemagne—do. sur la Revolution Francaise. The above, with a variety of Elementary and Classical Books, for the use of of learners of Foreign Languages, are just received by S. BURDETT, 18 Court street.

OSTER'S OLD STAND-116 Washington street.—
B. F. FOSTER respectfully informs the public that his
Commercial School is again removed to its Old Stand, where

TO MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS.—
he will continue to give lessons as usual in Penmaoship, book Keeping and Arithmetic.

B. F. F's object is to render this establishment permanent, and by the now current method of—so much per square editorial puffs, &c. &c. &c. but rather that it should be based upon and regulating and posting of accounts, and drawing off bills at a moderate compensation—for a personal interview, address C. A. O. at this office.

TOLEN, on Monday night, Dec. 5th, from Lewis's whf, a 14 foot Moses Boat, unpainted, No 372, with the name of the owner, E. Plummer, marked on the inside. Whoever will return the same to Capt. Greene, Lewis's whf, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars.

TABLER & SMITH have just received one case of Worsted Table and Piano Forte Cloths—two cases English Wool Mais—bales Tufted Rugs, and a good assortment of Oil Floor Cloths.

Be will continue to give lessons as usual in Penmaoship, Book Keeping and Arithmetic.

B. F. F's object is to render this establishment permanent, and by the now current method of—so much per square editorial puffs, &c. &c. &c. but rather that it should be based upon and owe its success to its own solid and intrinsic good qualities.—with this end in view he will be, if possible, stimulated to still greater exertion in the discharge of his duties, so as to render this establishment permanent, and by the now current method of—so much per square editorial puffs, &c. &c. &c. but rather that it should be based upon and owe its success to its own solid and intrinsic good qualities.—

BOSTER'S PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP, Is so simple and effective as to eradicate the most confirmed scriwl, and to substitute in its place a neat, rapid style of writing. From twenty to thirty lessons will, in most cases, be found sufficient. where the pupil has already some command of pen; yet no definite time is fixed, and the learner is entitled to a seat in the color of the will puff. The color of the color of the color of the colo BOOK-KEEPING, BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY is taught in a practical manner—the learner opens, posts and because two complete sets of books, in which are combined

STOPPED.

STOPPED.

Green Flannel, containing about forty yards, taken from a person suspected of stealing other articles linquire of the subscriber, No. 40 Main street, Charlestown. nov 11 cpisti DANL J. COBUN, Deply Sheriff.

Tailors and five Thiloresses are wanted by E. T. WETHERBEE, corner of Summer and Broad streets. Good encouragement will be given.

STOPPED.

STOPPED.

STOLEN, one entire piece of balances two complete sets of books, in which are combined all transactions which can possibly occur in the ordinary course of business.

Each pupil is taught individually, and not by general explanations which one out of ten migh perhaps comprehend at the expense of the other mine.

This is perhaps the only school in the city where the teacher combines in himself long practice in the counting house, joined to a close and applied study in the theory of this almost indispensable art. The decided advantages, therefore, which a practical Book keeper has in teaching, over the mere theory is the obvious to all.

In ARITHMETIC he will continue himself (unless by request) to the most essential rules, and to those calculations which are of daily recurrence in affairs of business, not in the ARITHMETIC he will continue himself (unless by request) to the most essential rules, and to those calculations which are of daily recurrence in affairs of business, not in the ordinary course of business, and to those calculations which are of daily recurrence in affairs of business, not in the ordinary course of business, and to those calculations which are of daily recurrence in affairs of business, not in the ordinary course of business.

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AUCTION SALES.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM.
Office corner of Milk and Federal sts.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS. This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office,

A case of superior Dutch flower roots, last received direct from H. de Lange & Sona, Florists at Haarlem, comprising double and single hyscinths—double tulips—double jouquilles—paonias—polyar thus—narcissus—crown imperials—crocus—iris hispanica and persica &c.

Catalogues may be had at any time before the sale.

BY SAMUEL HATCH.
Office No 69 Congress street.

FURNITURE, &c.

Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock at office

A general assortment of new and second hand furniture,
consisting in part of bureaus—tables—chairs—bedsteads—zofa
do—crockery &c.

—At 11 o'clock—

A large old fashioned sofa or settle, formerly owned by Gov. A boy wanted.

BY J. A. NOBLE. No 111 Washington street.

BOOKS BY CATALOGUE. This Evening at 6 o'clock, at office,
A catalogue of new and valuable standard and miscellaneous books, comprising a good variety.

BY WYMAN OSBORN.
Office No 44 Court street, next to new Court House.

FURNITURE.

Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, at office.

A variety of furniture, consisting of tables—chairs—bedsteads—desks—crockery and glass ware—looking glasses—
fire sets—Venetian blinds—cooking stoves & c.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, Dec. 20th, Inst., at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises—that valuable Farm, formerly the residence of the late Hon. Sinceon Martin, laying partly in Seckonk and partly in Rehobeth, in the county of Bristol, four and a half miles from Providence, R. I. containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good mowing, tillage and wood land, with a fine growth of hard wood, with a large and convenient Mansion House, two furnihouse, two large barns, a stable and cider-press, and a large number of choice imported fruit trees.

The farm is well situated for a summer residence, is well watered and enclosed by very high stone walls. For further

The farm is well situated for a summer residence, is well watered and enclosed by very high stone walls. For further information apply to STEPHEN T. NOTHERN, Esq. Newport, R. I. or JAMES DENNIE, Boston. dec. 5, 1836.

BY GEORGE P. THOMAS.
Office No. 4 India wharf.

CARPENTER'S ATTEND.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.
This day at 11 o'clock,

In Battery maich street, near the Sun Tavern,
Will be sold door and window architrave, back lining, shutters, soffetts, backs and elbows &c. being the finish for two uses of the first class, well worthy the attention of master builders and contractors.

Will be sold by public auction, on Tuesday the 13th inst. on the premises, the house now occupied by John Fowle, on Adams at, Quincy, together with 3½ acres of land, and 100 apple trees—the grounds are well watered by a brook running through them. The above is a newly built house, & has a plazza in front—is situated within a few rods of the residence of the Hon J. Q. Adams, and adjoining the estate of Thos. Greenless, Esq. of Thos. Greenleaf, Esq.

Also-1 one other lot of land containing thirty five acres,

JOHN FROST.

BY RAVLEY & HATCH.
Office-corner o Milk & Devonshire sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Suffolk, ss.

Taken on execution, and will be sold at public vendue,

This Day, at 12 o'clock on the premises,

Pew No 25 in Hollis street Church, Rev Mr Pierpont's So-

By order of H. H. Huggeford, Dep. Sher. PREMIUM BUTTER & CHEESE.

TFBAYLEY & HATCH have been appointed by the Committee of the Mussichusetts Society for prometing Agriculture, and have offered their large and convenient Sales Rooms, corner of Milk and Devoishire sts, up stairs, entrance on Milk st, where the contributors are invited to deposite their articles until WEDNESDAY, the 7th slay of December, when they will be examined, and on THURSDAY the premium will be awarded, and the sale will commence at 11 o'clock, at which time will be offered a large jot of BUTTER, CHEESE & C. PREMIUM BUTTER & CHEESE.

क्ष्या (Addes and gentlemen are invited to examine the same previous to sale

SHERIFF'S SALE. HATTERS' STOCK. Taken on sundry writs and will be sold by consent of par-

ties,
This Day, at 10 o'clock,
orace Dodd & Co., corner of State and Washington streets. The entire stock of said store, consisting of a prime assortment of hats, caps, gloves, umbrellas, fors &c.

By order of H. H. Hugggroup, Dep'y Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. uffolk ss.

Boston Dec. 6, 1836.

Taken on sundry writs and will be sold at Public Vendue,

Taken on sunary writering will be soid at Fublic vehicle,

This Day, at — o'clock,

At the bakery of Warren Jenness, South Boston,
All the property and effects belonging thereto, viz—bbls of
flour—a horse and cart, with other articles appertaining to
such an establishment—about 30 cords wood.

SHERIFF'S SALE, Boston, 30th Nov. 1836. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public vendue, On the premises,

On Friday, 9th inst, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, 9th inst, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title and interest that the lessee has on and to the ten feet buildings and the land, being the Liberty Tree estate bounded by a line drawn from the East side of the east gate, part on Essex st. then ranning south within 2 feet of the kitchen now or iormerly occupied by Mr Tolman, to a line from the north corner of the stable to the house 2 feet north of the south corner, excepting the yard belonging to the brick building, in which the lessee may build a grain ric or chest against the stable to occupy no more room than from a line from the privy to the fence, to have liberty to cut a door or entrance to it from the stable, and to make such alterations from the privy to the fence, to have liberty to cur a door or entrance to it from the stable, and to make such alterations and to build such build such buildings as he may deem fit, but shall not obstruct the light of any windows on the premises, the respective tenants to have free access to the pump and their respective yards, said premises include the Barber's shop in Essex st. Land lease expires on the 1st April, 1838—Rent \$3.50 prantum payable quarterly.

By order of H. H. Huggeford, Dep. Sheriff.

HORSES-CARRIAGES, &c. At the Depository corner of Milk and Devonshire st,
The bay horse well known as the Col. 14 years old next

The furniture of a person breaking up house keeping.
Particulars hereafter.

The bay horse well known as the Col. 14 years old next March, has been owned by a gentleman in Quiacy 7 years—is warranted sound and perfectly kind in any horness, stands without tying, will trot 12 miles an hour with case.

A good second hand chaise and harness—may be seen at Foster's, Devonshire st.

16 horses suitable for draught, gig, carryall or coach, perfectly sound and kind, and in good order.

The above are presumed to be as valuable a lot of horses, as ever came to the city—may be seen at Glazier's, Pond st, un Friday.

6 first rate horses suitable for draught or carryall—may be seen at Mahoney's stable.

seen at Mahoney's stable. On Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
Store No 10 Hanover st, near the American House-may be
seen on application to S. J. Spear, Exchange st.

BY F. E. WHITE. NEWCASTLE COAL. This day at 1 o'clock, in Liberty square, 25 chaldrons Newcasile Coal. screened.

BROWN HAVANA SUGAR. Tomorrow at 1 before 11 o'clock, At No 22 Long whi. 25 boxes brown Havana Sugar, a superior article for re-

DAMAGED SHEET IRON. Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.
At 74 Long wharf, For the benefit of whom it may concern, 230 packs Russia Sheet Iron, partially demaged on board ship Arch medes.

Also-10 packs do do, free from damage. BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL. Office No 69 Knby street.

SEASONABLE W. OLFNS &c.
This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
Part of the stock of a extensive dealer in woolens consisting of super and medium London, Yorkstire and where an cloths, fishionable colors—new and tashr nadic London the cions, nonlineable colors—new and tashe name that the bed cassimeres of super and low qualifies—plain and translet asthets—mohair coatings of the highest cost—super line sain —drab beaver do—super and common petershours—initiation motoir—duffile—shalloons—super bits bombazines—gouts hale camlets-im do-super blk sutins-vestings-bro duens-sile

sins—flux canvass &c.
Catalogues will be ready the day previous, when the whole

kinds of fuel and provisions. Justice and benevolence unite in favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our Government, and tend only to increase the wants of the desti-

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Trea ury, and the accompanying documents, that the Bank of the United States has made no payment on account of the stock held by the Government in that institution, although urged to pay any portion which might suit its convenience, and that it has given no information when payment may be expected. Nor, although repeatedly requested, has it furnished the information in relation to its ndition, which Congress authorised the Secretary to collect at their last session, such measures as are within the power of the Executive, have been taken to ascertain the value of the stock, and procure the payment as early as possible.

The conduct and present condition of that bank, and the great amount of capital vested in it by the United States, require your careful attention. Its charter expired on the 3d day of March last, and it has now no power but that given in the 21st section, "to use the corporate name, style, and capacity for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal, and mixed, but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor for a period exceeding two years after the expiration of the said term of

incorporation." Before the expiration of the charter, the stockholders of the bank obtained an act of incorpora ion from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, excluding only the United States. Instead of proceeding to wind up their concerns, and pay over to the United States the amount due on account of the stock held by them, the president and directors of the old bank appear to have transferred the books, papers, notes, obligations, and most or all of its property to this new corporation, which entered upon business as a con-

tinuation of the old concern.

Amongst other acts of questionable validity, the notes of the expired corporation are known to have been used as its own, and again put in circulation. That the old bank had no right to issue or re-issue its notes after the expiration of its charter, cannot be denied, and that it ald not confer any such right on its substitue any more than exercise it itself, is equally plain. In law and honesty, the notes of the bank in carculation, at the expiration of its charter, should have been called in by public advertisement, paid up as presented, and together with those on hand, cancelled and destroyed. Their re-issue is sanctioned by no law, and warranted by no necessity. If the United States be responsible in their stock for the payment of these notes, their re-issue, by the new corporation, for their own pr fit, is a fraud on the Government. If the United States be not responsible, then there is no legal responsibility in any quarter, and it is a fraud on the coun-They are the redeemed notes of a dissolved partnership, but, contrary to the wishes of the retiring partner, and without his consent, are again re-issued and circulat-

It is the high and peculiar duty of Congress to decide whether any further legislation be necessary for the security of the large amount of public property now held and in use by the new bank, and for vindicating the rights of the Government, and compelling a speedy and honest settlement with all the creditors of the old bank, public and private, or whether the subject shall be left to the power now possessed by the Executive and Judiciary. It remains to be seen whether the persons, who, as managers of the old bank, undertook to control the Government, retained the public dividends, shut their doors upon a committee of the House of Representatives, and filled the country with panic to accomplish their own sinister objects, may now, as managers of a new bank, continue with impunity to flood the country with a spurious currency, use the seven millions of Government stock for their own profit, and refuse to the United States all information as to the present condition of their own property, and the prospect of recovering it into their own possession

The lessons trught by the Bank of the United States cannot wellbe lost opon the American people. They will a e care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible hands, and it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to to result on a smaller scale from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their State Govern-

It is believed that the law of the last session regulati g the deposito banks, operates seriously and unjustly upon them in many respects; and it is hoped that gress, on proper representation, will adopt the modifications which are necessary to prevent the consequence.

The report of the Secretary of War ad inte accompanying documents, all which are herewith haid before you, will give you a full view of the diversified and important operations of that Department during the past

The mili ary movements rendered necessary by the aggressions of the hostile portions of the Seminole and Creek tribes of Indians, and by other circumstances, have required the active employment of nearly our whole regular force, including the marine corps, and of large bodies of militia and volunteers. With all these events, so far as they were known at the seat of Goverement before the termination of your last ses ion, you are already acquainted; and it is therefore only needful in this place to lay before you a brief summary of what has since occurred. The war with the Seminoles, during the summer, was, on our part, chiefly confined to the protection or frontier settlements from the incursions of the enemy; and as a necessary and important means for the accomplishment of that end, to the main enance of the posts previously escablished. In the course of this duty, several actions took place, in which the bravery and pline of both officers and men were conspicuously displayed, and which I have deemed it proper to notice, in respect to the former, by granting of brevet rank for gallant services in the field. But as the force of the Indians was not so far weakened by these partial successes, as to lead them to submit, and as their savage taroads were frequently repeated, early measures were taken for the placing at the disposal of Governor Call, who, as commander-in-chief of the territorial militia, had been temporarily invested with the command, an ample force, for the purpose of resuming the offensive operations, in the most efficient manner, so soon as the season should permit .--Major General Jessup was also directed on the conclusion of his dities in the Creek country to repair to Florida and assume the command.

The result of the first movement made by the forces under the direction of Governor Call, in October last, as detailed in the accompanying papers, excited much surprise and disappointment. A full explanation has been required of the causes which led to the failure of that movement, but has not yet been received. In the mean time, as it was feared that the health of Governor Call, who was understood to have suffered much from sickness, would not be adequate to the crisis, and as Major General Jessup was known to have reached Florida, that officer was directed to assume the command, and to prosecute all needful operations with the utmost promptitude and vigor .-From the force at his disposal, and the dispositions he has made and is instructed to make, and from the very efficieut measures which it is since ascertained have taken by Governor Call, there is reason to hope that they will soon be enabled to reduce the enemy to subjection .-In the mean time, as you will perceive from the report of the Secretary, there is urgent necessity for further appropriations to suppress their hostilities.

Happily for the interests of humanity, the hostilities with the Creeks were brought to a close soon after your adjournment, without that effusion of blood which at one time was apprehended as inevitable. The unconditional submission of the hostile party was followed by their speedy removal to the country assigned them west of the Missis sippi. The inquiry as to alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of these Indians, and the cause of their hostilities, requested by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st of July last, to be made by the President, is now going on, through the agency of com-missioners appointed for that purpose. Their report may be expected during your present session.

The difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee country have been prevented, and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity effectually secured, by the timely measures taken by the War Department, and still con-

The discretionary authority given to General Gaines to cross the Sabine, and to occupy a position as far west as Nacogdoches, in case he should deem such a step necessary to the protection of the frontier, and to the fulfilment of the stipulation contained in our treaty with Mexico, and the movement subsequently made by that officer, have been alluded to in a former part of this message. At the date of the latest intelligence from Nacogdoches, our troops were yet at that station; but the officer who has succeed-

was a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article the release of which from taxation would be felt so generally and so beneficently. To this may be added all that position; and he has accordingly instructed, in case that position; and he payment of fivel and provisions. Instice, and he payment of the war debt. There is no added all that position; and he has accordingly instructed, in case that position; and he payment of fivel and provisions. Instice, and he payment of the war debt. There is no added all that position; and he has accordingly instructed, in case that position; and he payment of fivel and provisions. Instice, and he payment of the war debt. There is no added all the discretion and advertising is therefore useless. No constitution are added all the position; and he payment of the war debt. There is no added all the position are added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the payment of the war debt. There is no added all the site orders for that purpose on the receipt of the instruc- the power of the Postmaster General to pay them high explained to him.

Whilst the necessities existing during the present year, or the service of militia volunteers, have furnished new the railroad companies, and the interest of the Departproofs of the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, they have ment would be thus advanced. also strongly illustrated the importance of an increase in the correspondence between the people of the United the rank and file of the regular army. The views of this States and the European nations, and particularly with subject submitted by the Secretary of War, in his report, the British islands, has become very extensive, and reneet my entire concurrence; and are earnestly recommended to the deliberate attention of Congress. In this con- No obstacle is perceived to an interchange of mails benexion it is also proper to remind you, that the defect in tween New York and Liverpool, or other foreign ports, as our present militia system are every day rendered more ap- proposed by the Postmaster General; on the contrary, it parent. The duty of making further provision by law for rganizing, arming and disciplining this arm of defence has been so repeatedly presented to Congress by myself and course among the people of different nations, which cannot my predece-sors, that I deem it sufficient on this occasion but have a happy effect. Through the city of New York to refer to the last annual message, and to former Executive communications in which the subject has been discus-

It appears from the reports of the officers charged with mus ering into service the volunteers called for under the the act of Congress of the lattses ion, that more presented themselves at the place of rendezvous in Ten see than were sufficient to meet the requisition which had been made by the Secretary of War upon the Governnor of that State, This was occasioned by the omission f the Governor to apportion the requisition to the dif rent regiments of militia, so as to obtain the proper umber of troops, and no more. It seems but just to the nder circumstances authorising them to believe that their expenses incurred by them while absent from their omes, should be paid by the Government. I accordingly recommend that a law to this effect be passed by Congress, giving them a compensation which will cover their not be embraced in the existing laws. It is necessary in some cases, to take the property of individuals for pub- resolution. licuse. Provision should be made by law for indemnifying the owners and I would also respectfully suggest whether some provision may not be made, consistently

propriations, in resuming the great national work of made during the ensuing year, with a copy of the various bills were passed, but little progress could be made during behalf of the superintendant and some of his assistants, of the moneys granted at your last session, accordingly, have been made for large increases in compensation, remains unexpended; but as the work will again be re- which, under all the circumstances of the several cases, I balance of the existing appropriations, and in several In order to obtain that sanction, the subject was at the cases, which will be laid before you with the proper esti- last session, on my suggestion, and by request of the immates, further sums for the like objects, may be usefully mediate superintendent, submitted by the Treasury Deexpended during the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the Engineer Corps, and for a re-organization of the Topographical place, the early attention of Congress is now invited to Corps, submitted to you in my last annual message, derive additional strength from the great embarrassments relation to the various claims made for the past, and to experienced during the present year, in those branches of the compensation and allowance deemed proper for the the service, and under which they are now suffering. Several of the most Important surveys and constructions directed by recent laws have been suspended in consequence of the want of adequate force in these corps. they are now organized, must either be frequently interrapted, or performed by officers taken from the line of the army, to the great prejudice of the service.

For a general view of the condition of the Military Academy, and other branches of the military service not I have so often expressed to Congress, in favor of an already noticed, as well as for fuller illustrations of those amendment of the Constitution, which will prevent, in any which have been mentioned, I refer you to the accompa- event, the election of the President and Vice President of nying documents; and among the various proposals con- the United States devolving on the House of Representatained therein for legislative action, I would particularly tives and the Senate: and 1 therefore beg leave again to notice the suggestion of the Secretary of War for the revision of the pay of the army, as entitled to your favora- other suggestions in my last annual message, not acted upble regard.

manity, so long and so steadily pursued by this Govern- worthy of your favorable consideration. ment, for the removal of the Indian tribes originally set- Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the vari tled on this side of the Mississippi, to the west of that ous Executive Departments to bear testimony to their river, may be said to have been consummated by the con- prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with closion of the late treaty with the Cherokees. The which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to measures taken in the execution of that treaty, and in re-lation to our Indian affairs generally, will fully appear by referrin: to the accompanying papers Without dwelling that there is no just cause of complaint from any quarter, on the numerous and important topics embraced in them, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of I again invite your attention to the importance of pro- their creation. viding a well-digested and comprehensive system for the I having now finished the observations deemed proper protection, supervision and improvement of the various on this, the last occasion I shall have of commun tribes now planted in the Indian country.

ject, and also in regard to the establishment of addition- and indulgence I have found encouragement and support your profund consideration. Both measures are necessary has been my lot to pass during my public career. Though for the double purpose of protecting the Indians from ininvolved in the relations existing between this Govern-will succeed me. All that has occurred during my adminment and the emigrating tribes. I trust, therefore, that istration is calculated to inspire me with increased confithe various matters submitted in the accompanying doc- dence in the stability of our institutions; and should I be stances, and duties of the present crisis.

You are referred the report of the Secretary of the Na-vy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge, during the present year. In the construction of vessels at the different navy yards, and in the employment of our ships and squadrons at sea, that branch of the service has been actively and usefully employed. While the situation of our commercial interests in the West Indies required a greater number than usual of armed vessels to be kept on that station, it is gratifying to perceive that the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. Every effort has been made to facilitate the equipment of the exploring expedition authorized by the act of the last session, but all the preparation necessary to enable it to sail has not yet been completed. No means will be spared by the Government to fit out the expedition on a scale cor- recently introduced in Paris, feels assured that he cannot tail responding with the liberal appropriation for the purpose, and with the elevated character of the objects which

are to be effected by it. I beg leave to renew the recommendation made in my last annual message, respecting the enlistment of boys in our naval service, and to arge upon your attention the ne-cessity of further appropriations to increase the number of reusonable terms. Orders from the country promptly anships affoat, and to enlarge generally the capacity and

naval resources of our country. The report of the Postmaster General presents a gratifying picture of the condition of the Post Office Depart-Its revenues for the year ending the 30th June last, were \$3,393,455 19, showing an increase of revenue over that of the preceding year of \$304,878 53, or more than 42; Rheumatism, 307; Paralytic affections and Loss of Power \$2,755,623 76, exhibiting a surplus of \$642,831 43 .-The Department has been redeemed from embarrassment H. and debt, has accumulated a surplus exceeding half a million of dollars, has largely extended, and is preparing still farther to extend, the mail service, and recommends a reduction of postages equal to about 20 per cent. It is practising upon the great principle, which should control every branch of our government, of rendering the public the greatest good possible, with the least possible taxation to

The scale of postage suggested by the Postmaster General recommends itself, not only by the reduction it proposes, but by the simplicity of its arrangement, its conformity with the Federal currency, and the improvement it will introduce into the accounts of the Department and its agents.

Your particular attention is invited to the subject of mail contracts with railroad companies. The present laws, providing for the making of contracts, are based

the troops were not already withdrawn under the discre- trace can now be made with them except such as shall be tionary powers before possessed by him, to give the requi- negotiated before the time of offering or afterwards, and tions, unless he then shall have in his possession such in-formation as shall satisfy him that the maintenance of the rehef to him, and no doubt would conduce to the public wost is essential to the protection of our frontiers, and to interest, to prescribe, by law, some equitable basis upon the due execution of our treaty stipulations, as previously which such contracts shall rest, and restrict him by a fixed rule of allowance. Under a liberal act of that sort he would undoubtedly be able to secure the services of most of

quires the interposition of Congress to give it security. promises, by the security it will afford, to facilitate co mercial transactions, and give rise to an enlarged intercourse among the people of different nations, which cannot been received from the head of the Provincial post office. asking the interposition of the United States to guard it from the accidents and losses to which it is now subjected. Some legislation appears to be called for, as well by our own interest, as by comity to the adjoining British Pro-

The expediency of providing a fire proof building for the important books and papers of the Post Office Department, is worthy of consideration. In the present condition of our Treasury, it is neither necessary nor wise to leave essential public interests exposed to so much danpatriotic citizens who repaired to the general rendezvous, ger, when they can so readily be made secure. There are weighty considerations in the location of a new building services were needed, and would be accepted, that the for the Department, in favor of placing it near the other executive buildings.

The important subjects of a survey of the coast, and the manufacture of a standard of weights and measures for different custom houses, have been in progress for some expenses on the march to and from the place of rendez- years, under the general direction of the Executive, and your, and while there; in connection with which, it will the immediate superintendence of a gentleman possessing also be proper to make provision for such other equitable high scientific attainments. At the last session of Con claims, growing out of the service of the militia, as may gress, the making of a set of weights and measures for not be embraced in the existing laws. It is necessary, each State in the Union was added to the others by a joint

The care and correspondence as to all these subjects have devolved on the Treasury Department during the last year. A special report from the Secretary of the with the principles of our Government, for the relief of Treasury will soon be communicated to Congress, which the sufferers by Indian depredations, or by the operations will show what has been accomplished as to the whole, the number and the compensation of the persons now em-No time was lost after the making of the requisite ap- ployed in these duties, and the progress expected to be completing the unfinished fortifications on our seaboard, and of placing them in a proper state of defence. In consequence, however, of the very late day at which those Claims have been made for retrospective allowances in the season which has just closed. A very large amount which I did not feel justified in granting; other claims med at the earliest moment in the coming spring, the declined making without the express sanction of Congress partment to the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. But no legislative action having taken

It is further respectfully recommended that such being the inconvenience of attention to these duties by the Chief Magistrate, and such the great pressure of business on the The like observations may be applied to the Ordnance Corps, and the General Staff, the operations of which, as survey, and the completion of the weights and measures, if the works are kept united, should be devolved on a board of officers, organized especially for that purpose, or on the Navy Board attached to the Navy Department.

All my experience and reflection confirm the conviction solicit your attention to the subject. There were various on, particularly that relating to the want of uniformity in The national policy, founded alike in interest and hu- the laws of the District of Columbia, that are deemed

with the two Houses of Congress at their meeting, I can-The suggestions submitted by the Commissioner of In- not omit an expression of the gratitude which is due to dian affairs, and enforced by the Secretary, on this sub- the great body of my fellow-citizens, in whose partiality al military posts in the Indian country, are entitled to in the many difficult and trying scenes through which it testine war, and in other respects complying with our en- with a success corresponding to the degree of favor begagements to them, and of securing our western frontier stowed on me, I am sure that they will be considered as against incursions, which otherwise will assuredly be made having been directed by an earnest desire to promote the on it. The best hopes of humanity, in regard to the abo- good of my country; and I am consoled by the persuasion riginal race, the welfare of our rapidly extending settle- that whatever errors have been committed will find a cornts, and the honor of the United States, are all deeply rective in the patriotism and intelligence of those who uments, in respect to those relations, will receive your ear- spared to enter upon that retirement which is so suitable ly and mature deliberations, and that it may issue in the to my age and infirm health, and so much desired by me adoption of legislative measures adapted to the circum- in other respects, I shall not cease to invoke that beneficent Being to whose providence we are already so signally

> ANDREW JACKSON. WASHINGTON, December 6, 1836.

IMPROVEMENT ON DENTAL SURGERY.
Dr B. T. PRESCOTT con

tinues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation.

Dr P. having obtained the latest and highly approved method of inserting the mineral or incorruptible Teeth on gold plate, se

to give a general and acknowledged satisfaction to all who may Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please call and see specimens at office, corner of Hanever and Portland

N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineralor Incorruptible Teeth.

force of the navy. The increase of commerce, and our position in regard to the other powers of the world, will always make it our policy and interest to cherish the great naval resources of our country.

R.S. C. HEWITT, BONE-SETTER, would be respectfully inform the public that his profession extends to general Diseases of the Limbs. During 12 years practice in Boston, he has had the satisfaction of curing Scrofola White Swellings, \$\pi 23\$; White Swellings from injuries, Rheumatism and Drops Y on the Knee, 419; Hip Diseases, 397; Tie Dolereaux and Sciatic affections, &c., 341; Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains, Swellings and inflamations, 3968; Natural and Contracted Deformitles, 523; Curvatures of the Spine, The expenditures for the same year were 76, exhibiting a surplus of \$642,831 43.—

His charges will not exceed \$1.50 a visit. Patients who cannot call at Dr H. he will visit them at their residences. Dr . will receive visits at his Rooms, 297 Washington street,

Dr 11. will make charges against all patients; people in low eircumstances will be liberally considered. Poor patients can eptideeos

FREDERIC POOL, BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER MAKER, No. 176 Tremont st, opposite Tremont House, BOSTON.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Thermometers, suitable for Chemists, Brewers, Distillers, Sugar Refiners, Dyers, Baths, Botanical, Surgical & -LIKEWISE-

the neatest manner. SEPERINED SALT PETRE. - \$0,000 pound refined Ro Salt Petre, in kegs and barrels. For sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO., corner of Milk & India sts.

Washington street, Bos on.
To administer to a mind diseased, pluck from the Memory

arooted Sorrow, Raze out the written troubles of the Brain, and with some

sweet oblivious Antidote,
"Cleanse the foul Bosom of that perilous stuff which weighs
upon the Heart."
Dr. LOVEMAN'S Balm of Gilead is universally acknowl-

edged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or cepted.) on arrival of steamers of Transportation Co. from shaking of the hands or limbs, shortness of breath, and consumptive babits. It this the blood, eases the most violent point in the head and stomach, and promotes gentle perspiration. By the Medical Faculty this medicine is much admired being pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringing the fibres of the stomach, and giving that proper tensity which a good direction requires.

Cepted.) on arrival of steamers of Transportation Co. from New York, on Wednesdags, Fridays and Sundays excepted. All baggage at the sele risk of the owners thereof. Merchandise will be forwarded daily, Sundays excepted, a the following rates—

Merchandise generally,

Cepted.) on arrival of steamers of Transportation Co. from New York, on Wednesdags, Fridays and Sundays excepted. All baggage at the sele risk of the owners thereof. Merchandise will be forwarded daily, Sundays excepted, a the following rates—

Merchandise generally,

**Control Silb Incomplete Co. from New York, on Wednesdags, Fridays and Sundays of each week.

**All baggage at the sele risk of the owners thereof. Merchandise generally, Sundays excepted, a the following rates—

**Merchandise generally, Control Silb Incomplete Co. from New York, on Wednesdags, Fridays and Sundays excepted. All baggage at the sele risk of the owners thereof. Merchandise generally, Sundays excepted, a the following rates—

Merchandise generally.

good digestion requires.
Dr Loveman's Balm of Gilead is recommended to the weak, the relaxed, and debilitated, as an agreeable and speedy resto-lative; and considered as a cordial, is essential to the comfort of ladies of fashion, being a preventive against to the country of ladies of fashion, being a preventive against cold, when the before going out to parties, balls, routs or the play. It will enliven the spirits and invigorate the mind and body, and if taken after fatigue, it will with a few hours sleep, take away all languor consequent on broken rest, and give relief from every unpleasant sensation.

It is a most valuable remedy for such diseases as are attential with the following symptoms, namely—a great straitness.

ded with the following symptoms, namely—a great straitness of the breast, with difficulty of breathing—violent palpitations of the heart, sudden flasces of heat in various parts of tions of the heart, sudden flasses of heat in various parts of the body—at other times a sense of cold, as if water was poured on them—flying pains in the arms and limbs, back and belty, resembling those occasioned by the grave!—the pulse very variable, sometimes uncommonly slow, at other times very quick—yawning, the hiccough, frequent sighing, and a sense of suffication, as from a ball or lump in the throat—alternate fits of crying and convulsive laughing—the sleep unsound, and seldom refreshing, and the patient often troubled with horrid dreams. Much has been said by interested individuals against Medicines that are advertised, but there is a very important observation to be made respecting Dr Lovevery important observation to be made respecting Dr Love-man's Balm of Gilead, that unless its operation was gentle, afe and efficacious, it could not have obtained the unexampled

demand it has acquired.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. "Without Health we can enjoy no Fortune; Honors, Riches, and all other advontages are useless."

This Cordial has been uncommonly successful with neople who have the appearance and air of old age, who are alle, effeminate, benumbed, stupid, and even imbecile; whose odies are become bent, whose legs are no longer able to cartotally incapacitated. Where the siomach is frequently disordered, the body is weakened; paleness, bodily decay and ermaciation succeed, and the eyes sink into the head. The virtues of Dr Loveman's Balm of Gileadure demonstrated, in radicating the worst and most dangerous symptoms of ner-rous debility, and nothing has tended so much to establish the anie of this medicine, as its certain success in those complaints which strike their roots so deep in the constitution, and are

so fatal to the happiness of mankind. Dr Loveman's Balm of Gilead has risen in repute with eve ry trial of its efficacy. Some, perhaps, unacquainted with its virtues, not having perused the Guide to Heslth, may be induced to ask what is the Balm of Glead good for? What complaint doth it cure?—To answer this it will be necessary to

"Hold the Mirror up to Nature."

Let those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havor upon the "wholesome oppetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice hoarseness, sheriness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for forming a reust cons itation," and that " nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess " The foundation of a happy old age is

a cod constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are posports to happy grey hairs.

For such as have violated these precepts, then, this healing balin is suitable—complaints included in the vague appellation of Nervous and Consumptive, are those for which it is peculiarly adapted.

In offering this medicine to the public, I can say with confidence that they will find great benefit by using it in all disca-ses recommend d, as I am fully acquainted with the medical qualities, as they have been discovered by myself, and are extracted from vegetables, and I can truly say, there is no earth-ly danger in using the medicine by any person, no matter how they may be afflicted. This medicine has been used by a ge number of persons, and have been cured of diseases of a ong standing, when all other medicines have failed.

THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

Dr. Goodwill's Gonorrhaa and Gleet Detergent. BILE only infallible remedy ever discovered for Gonorrhee and Gleets is now become too well known and establish, in all parts of the Union, to require comment. Its universal success, which in no instance has ever failed, has war-ranted it to cure in forty-eight hours the most desperate and Stages c flammatory cases of Gonoribee, Gleets, and whites in all eir stages, strictures, Seminal Weaknesses, pains in the ins, irritation of the Uretura from Gravel, as well as chronic affections of the urinary bladder and kidneys, if ever so vio-lent or of long standing. This safe and only infallible remedy is an agreeable liquid, and its effects long on the constitution, (being composed of Sarsapari la and the choicest of prepara tions) that while it restores the system, its superiority over know its efficacy. Every person that has made use of this medicine has been his own physician, and secrecy has been secured—having proved effectual in almost two thousand cases, and never to our knowledge failed in any instance. The vast and increasing sale from the recommendations of the highest medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, prove its great success and entire superiority over every other medicine, in being the most effectual remedy ever discovered or the cure of the above diseases, giving-muscular strength, energy and vigorous health to the whole frame. The most delicate females may take it with perfect safety. Dr Goodwill's Detergent is a safe, certain and speedy cure for the above diseases, from the most recent to the most protracted cases. It is a ken without any risk, inconvenience, or suspension from bu siness. See that your case is eradicated, not patched up by quack doctors or quack medicines. Those who make use of one single bottle may be convinced of the easy method of being cured. The "motto" of this medicine, "let every person be their own physician with secrecy." It will prevent the occurrence of the disease in persons, male or female, of the most first dious delicacy, and is a real blessing to home a king of the ost fistidious delicacy, and is a real blessing to human kind.

N. B. A word to the wise.—Take no medicine but the above, and keep away from the quack Doctors, whose names appear in every public print, and then you take no mercury save your constitution.

We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to this safe

and efficacious Medicine: we do this on grounds of strict impartiality, knowing several friends who have been cured by it. A fact that we know For sale by appointment at ROWLAND'S Apothecary Hall,

183 Washington street. A. Underhill, 33 Beekman st. New York. Jones & Hutchingson, corner of 7th and Chesnu sts, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per botile.

TO THE PUBLIC. - Anacreon, the prince of ancient poets, the lover and the eulogist (f the ladies, never forgot, in his odes, to mentiod of the teeth of pearl.

Ovid never for one moment lost sight of the "balmy breath" of his ladies, and his earnest recommendation to both sexes was ever to "keep your te-th clean, and your breath sweet."

The ancients had the means of doing so. Anacreon's beauties were as noted for their flowing zones and their eyes of fire, as for their teeth of pearl and their breath of balm Ovid, who has taught us how to love and be loved, laid more stress upon the teeth and breath, than any other point—and Saturday.

verily these precepts are worthy of our practice.

How many matches have been broken off—how many amantes separated-how much misery caused by the single fault of I once heard a lady sing, and most divinely. Her voice wa-

clear, full and melodious, her tones superb, but the air beyond Who does not wish to have this defect remedied? What

lady do s not wish to be bassed with the "teeth of pearl and the balmy breath," so noted by the divine Anacreon? What gentleman does not wish to be in every wish agreeable to the ladies? THE REMEDY IS IN YOUR OWN HANDS-Dr Palm-

er's Dim in Pearl Tooth Powder and Brushes is offered as a remedy whose effects are as certain as they are delightful. This excellent tooth powder is not the invention of the present day. It has not been confined to modern times, and Dr Palmer has had the happiness of restoring, in its purity, the long lost article which was in such vogue in the days of yore. s offered with the fullest confidence as to its merits, to which thousands who have used it can testity, and should any indy or gentleman who, by misfortune, have been affliced with noisome breath or bad teeth, make one trial of its virtues, and not feel perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, then "Othelio's occupation's gone." The Diman Pearl Tooth Powder and Brushes is no modern

quackery. It requires no puffing, no paragraphing, te render it uses as general as its effects are delightful. The ingredients are of a nature which cannot injure, and must beautify teeth and sweeten the breath. The certificates of many of the ablest medical practitioners of this country will testify to the fact, and the innumerable recommendatory letters, from DAILY LINE OF STAGES TO CONCORD

For sale by D. S. ROWLAND, 188 Washington st. Boston H. Green, corner of Howard street and Broadway, N. York Jones & Huchingson, corner 7th and Chesnut sts, Philadel-phia. Price 50 cents.

FUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. - HENRY PREN Tiss, No. 52 Courtstreet, has just opened a new as sortment of superior and common Guitars—Flutes of all kinds and prices—Violins—Clarionets—Post Rorns—Bugles—Violin Bows—Violincello de—Bass Viols and Double Basses—which will mak his accommon to the contraction of the contractio will make his assortment as complete as any other store in the country. Persons wishing a first rate instrument, or those Electrical Machines, of all dimensions, made and repaired in buying to sell again, would do well to call before purchasing.

BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD,



on Tuesdays, Thurdays and Saturdays of each week, to meet steamers of the Transportation Co, for New York. Leave Providence at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily (Sundays ex-cepted.) on arrival of steamers of Transportation Co, from New York, on Wednesdags, Fridays and Sundays of each

Canton Silk in cases (other silks in propor-

30 ets per box. Straw Bonnets, in usual size boxes, 20 ets per box. Cassia, Gold and Silver in Bullion or Coin,

50 cts pr 81,000 Furniture,
This Company will not take charge of any paper money or \$12 per car. This Company will not take charge of any paper money of Bills over its Rail Road, or sent by its Cars, or by any person in its employ, and will be responsible for no parcel or package unless receipted for by the Master of Transportation at the Depot in Providence, or Boston, viz—B. W. Comstock, Providence, and Daniel Nason, Boston, and that it will not be answerable for the loss on any package, for a greater sumthar two hundred dollars, unless by special agreement.

66

D. NASON, Master of Transportation.

REOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD,
BE DEDHAM BRANCH. On and after Sept. 16th, two
Trains of Cars will run daily (Sundays excepted) each wayas

Leave Boston at 10, A. Bl. and 2P, M.

Leave Dedham at 72 A. M. and 2P. M.

Freight transported as usual.

D. NASON,

Master of Transportation Leave Boston at 10, A. M. and 41, P. M.

ORCESTER RAILROAD. TATIL further notice the Passenger Cars will stert from the new Depot South Cove, at 7 A. M. and 3 P M. and from Worcester at the same hours.

Prices of tickets to Worcester, from December 1st to

April 1st, Two Dollars, and at the same rate for intermediate All baggage at the risk of the owners. FREIGHT forwarded on the following terms:— Merchandize generally up to Worcester, \$3.50 per 2000 lbs.

down from "Ss.
Furniture, and articles, extra bulky and light, as also small nckages, will be charged higher.
Gunpowder, Friction Matches, and similar combustibles. ot taken on any terms.

The Company will not be responsible for any merchandize or effects unless the same be receipted for by its agents duly authorized, nor for any loss or damage, not occas by their negligence.

All articles not removed within six days from their arrival at the Depot to which they are destined, are subject to the rates of storage established in Boston. rates of storage established in Boston.

Goods should be sent to the Master of Transportation, with a bill of lading and receipt prepared, ready for signature.

No agent of the Company is authorized to take charge of

any bank notes, or other valuable papers.

For further information apply to the Masters of Transportation, or to the subscriber, 617 Wa-hington street.
n 22
J. F. CURTIS, General Sup't.

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

N and after Monday, Oct. 17th, the Passenger trains will leave l'oston and Lowell at the same hours, viz: 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The trains will stop for way passengers at Medford, Wo-ourn, Wilmington and Eillerica.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—allowance to each 40

ANDOVER BRANCH. The Andover cars will leave Andover and Boston at—
9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Passengers can be conveyed by Railroad from Andoverte

Lowell, and vice versa. Fare 621 cents. ANDOVER AND WILMINGTON R. ROAD N, and after the first day of September inst., the Passenger Cars will leave Boston, (in connection with the

Lowell trains) and Andover, at the same hours, viz. 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. Fare, 874c. All Baggage at the risk of its owners. Allowance to each, 40 lbs.

Tickets may be obtained at the Ticket Office of the Boston

and Lowell Railroad, Boston; at Wildes' General Railroad and Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City Tavern. Passengers obtaining tickets at No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's 'ity Tavern, will be conveyed to the Railroad, free of expense. Passengers travelling to Boston, may obtain tickets at the ticket Office in Andover, and at the StageOffice,

Stages connect with the Railroad at Andover, and convey passengers to Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, Concord, Portsmouth, and intervening towns.

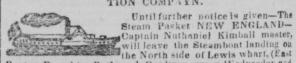
DOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD in 10 hours, every day except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via Rail Road.

At the Depot at Providence, there will be elegant coaches and fast horses to convey passengers to Norwich. lic are earnestly solicited to notice and patronise this new line, it being the nearest and best route by two hours. The proprietors of this line pledge themselves, that every effort on their part shall be rendered to make the passage

effort on their part shall be rendered to make the passage comfortable and agreeable to all these who are disposed to take the best Rail Road and Stage line.

A stage leaves Boston every day except Sunday, at 8 o'clk, A. M. and Providence at 7 A. M. Passengers will please book th ok their names at the Marlboro

Passengers will please both House. Hotel, and Washington Coffee House. EZRA MILLER, Agent. KENNEBEC & BOSTON STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPAYN.



Boston Ferry) for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 5½ o'clock P. M., and returning will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at three o'clock P. M. and Bath at six o'clock P. M. for Boston.—Carriages will Augusta, and Waterville on arrival of the Boats, and on the days of sailing Fare to Gardiner-\$4 00 and found.

Fare to Bath, - \$3.50 and found.
for deck passengers, \$2.00.
The Steam Boat TICONIC, will run to Waterville, in con-

ection with the NEW ENGLAND, whenever the state of the river will permit.

Freight properly marked and forwarded to the Agent, at the Landing on Lewis' Wharf, any day in the week, will be carefully stored and shipped free of expence.

Agents, M. W. GREEN, Boston.

T. S. JEWETT, Gardiner.

ADAILY LINE OF STAGES RUN FROM BOS TON TO SARATOGA SPRINGS, VIZ:

Fitchburg, Keen, Bellows Fall, Allington in two days and a half from Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Also by way of Chester and Manchester, Tuesday, Thursday and

Also, Boston, Lancaster and Fitchburg Accommodation Stages, leave No. 11 Elm street every day, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers who wish to take the stage for any of the above

places, can take the 2 o'clock A. M. and stop at Fitchburg un-til the next day at 12 o'clock at noon, and then take any of the above Lines of Stages for the Springs. Keen or Brattleboro, Greenfield or Albany. Extra Couches for nine seats furnished at any hour for any

Stage leaves Wildes' General Stage Office, No. 11, Eim st., daily, for Fitchburg, Keene and Burlington, Vt. Also, Brattleboro and Albany. Also, Greenfield and Albany.

au25 ep6m* CHARLES FIELD NEWBURYPORT AND BOSTON STAGE.

This Stage leaves Macomber's Inn,
No 9 Elm street, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A.
M., passing through Charlestown,
Chelsea, Lynn, Danvers, Wenham,
Hamilton, Ipswich, Rowley and Byfield, and arrives at Newburyport at 5 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Newburyport Mondays,
Wedneydays and Evidence at Octock, P. M. arrives in

Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Boston at 3 o'clock, P. M. Fare through \$2.00. Books kept at Macomber's, Franklin House, and Massachusetts Hotel. SAMUEL SHAW & SON.

N. H. The Haverhill and Boston Stage



Co. would inform the public that they will commence running a Daily Stage from Boston to Concord, N. H. on Monday, Sept. 26, via Haverhill and Andover Rail Road, passing through Haverhill, Hampstead, Chester Condinand Boston to Concord, N. H. where they Chester, Candia and Pembroke, to Concord, N. H. where they will intersect with the Haverhill, N. H. Hanover and Burling ton stages. The above line of Stages will leave S. Wildes, No 11 Elm st., Boston, and A. Hutchins Hotel, Concord, every morning, at 7 o'clock, Sundays exce ted. All baggage at the risk of the owners. THOMAS EWCOMB, Agent. Haverpill. Sept. 94 Haverhill, Sept. 24.

EDOY'S CLOTHING-Of every description, ready made and made to order by JOHN WILSON & SON, 24 for sale at E. E. DYER'S, 106 Washington street. indcozeop3w